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Blouched White. Size 14 inches square.

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Selected lace designs on heavy crepe paper.

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HANKOW'S FRESH ALARM.

Martial Law Now Being Enforced At Wuchang.

MILITARY DANGER AND FAMINE.

Chiang Kai-shek Soldiers Being Executed Daily.

FUTURE OF TIENTSIN STILL BEING CONSIDERED.

Heavy Cost of the Extra Forces in China To The British Taxpayer.

Hankow is again in a state of great alarm owing to the new threat of attack, the acute food shortage and the danger of trouble among the large number of returned troops.

Martial law has been declared in Wuchang, on the opposite side of the river, and large numbers of Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers in plain clothes are being executed daily.

The future of the British Concession at Tientsin is still being considered, as certain points have not yet been settled by the British Minister and the Peking authorities.

Figures have been given in the House of Commons of the extra cost of the British forces in China, the Navy's additional charges alone amounting to a sum of £240,000.

WUCHANG CLASHES.

Returned Soldiers Fight

Pickets.

Hankow, June 15.

The shortage of rice and other food supplies, taken in conjunction with the return of large numbers of soldiers, the clashes which have already occurred between some of them and the pickets, and the new threats of an advance against Hankow have led to the declaration of martial law at Wuchang (on the opposite side of the Yangtse to Hankow). All gates are heavily guarded and shut at night.

Chengchow Conference.

It is understood that a large number of Chiang Kai-shek's

soldiers in plain clothes are being executed daily.

The result of the Chengchow Conference appears to have been unfavourable to the Wuhan authorities.—British Naval Wireless.

Ichang's Food Troubles.

Ichang, June 15.

The shortage of rice is acute here as well as Hankow and the local population is apprehensive as to the future.

General Yang Sen has taken up his new headquarters here, arriving on Tuesday with a large number of troops in steamers and junks.

Several units of his army were reported this morning to be moving up river on the North Bank.

Ships at Night.

Chinkiang, June 15.

The restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities regarding the entry and departure of ships at night have been removed.—British Naval Wireless.

Firing Stopped.

Shanghai, June 15.

The local situation is unchanged. The Chenglin authorities are carrying out their undertaking to prevent firing on foreign ships in that district.—British Naval Wireless.

TIDE OF WAR.

Nanking's Successes and Reverses.

Reports are to hand that the Nanking armies have gained several successes on various fronts. From another source it is learned, however, that they have met with some slight reverses.

Advance on Hankow.

General Hsia Tao-yin (the "mystery general") is reported to be still advancing, and fighting is in progress at Wusueh, which is below Wuchang.

General Yang Sen is said to be still making his way onward, with Hankow and Wuchang as his final objectives.

General Yen Hsi-shan has now definitely announced that he has severed connection with the Fengtien forces and that he will oppose them.

Chang Tso-lin's Four Principles.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is reported to have said that he will always be opposed to using the Nationalist flag and the term "revolutionary" for his army.

In regard to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "three people's principles" he suggests the addition of a fourth ("the true character of the people"), which should be used as a basis for unity in China.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's army has retired from Hanchow by water to Tsingtao.

Feng Planning Attack.

According to Japanese reports in Chinese circles, Marshal Chang Tso-lin's attitude is considered a stubborn one. It is said that he was aware that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang were forming an alliance, but whilst he approved of Chiang's attack on the Communists, he would have nothing to do with Feng, whom he considers an enemy. As a result, Feng is reported to be planning an attack along the Peking-Hankow railway.

It is reported that the Hankow "Policy Committee" have appointed Chau Lan and Ip Ki to form a special committee to deal with the Changsha disturbances.—"Hong Kong Evening Post."

SAFER HANKOW.

The Return of British Subjects.

Rugby, June 15.

Replying to questions about China, Mr. Locker Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that the naval authorities and His Majesty's Minister had agreed that British residents, including a small proportion of women, might now be permitted to return to Hankow and Kiu-kiang.

Mr. Locker Lampson said that British troops had been despatched to Tientsin and Peking in virtue of an agreement between Great Britain and the other Powers on the one hand and the Chinese Government on the other which was signed on September 7, 1901.

Asked whether all the Powers with interests in the Far East were adopting the precedent of non-interference with purely Chinese matters, Mr. Locker Lampson declared that he could not express an opinion upon this. It was, however, the policy of His Majesty's Government, who hoped to secure its general adoption as far as possible.—British Wireless Service.

(Continued on Page 7.)

STRIKE AT MANILA.

Up to the time of going to press this afternoon the local office of the Dollar Line had received no notification from Manila of any "hold up" so far as the s.s. "President Taft" is concerned.

FALSE HOPES.

Missing Atlantic Fliers' Fate.

REPORTED FINDING DENIED.

New York, June 15.

A message from Quebec states that it is reported that Captain Nungesser and Captain Coli have been found alive.—Reuter's American Service.

Report Denied.

Montreal, June 17.

A message from Chicoutimi, thirty miles from the River St. Lawrence, denies that Captain Nungesser and Captain Coli have been found.—Reuter.

Earlier Messages.

Quebec, June 15.

Intense interest has been aroused by the report that a forester has been mysterious fliers, apparently of Verey lights



CAPT. CHARLES NUNGESSER.

or petrol torches in the sparsely populated Saguenay district to the north of the St. Lawrence river below Quebec.

It is thought possible that the aviators Nungesser and Coli may have passed over Newfoundland

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Cross-Word Puzzle Competition Result.

The result of the "China Mail" sixth \$50 Cross-Word Puzzle (Second Series) will be found on page 6 of this issue. Against last week's 32 winners, there is only one winner this week.

in the fog and blown over Labrador to northern Quebec and landed in some remote spot.

Every forestry official in Saguenay district has been ordered to search for any trace of the aviators, but as there are few roads in the district and communication is only possible by boats or afoot and it may be some time before any definite news is received.—Reuter's American Service.

Doubts in Paris.

Paris, June 15.

Newspapers are sceptical regarding the report from Quebec. It is pointed out that the aviators had no flares and as the Saguenay district is not entirely uninhabited it is unlikely they would not have met other human beings.—Reuter.

[Captain Nungesser started from Le Bourget, to fly to New York, accompanied by Captain Coli, in a huge aerodrome named the "White Bird," painted white to facilitate being spotted in the event of forced descent into the sea, with a black heart near the cockpit on which a skull and cross-bones and coffin are daubed white, "to show I am not afraid," as Captain Nungesser explained. The plane soared out of sight and has not been seen since.]

Banquet to Lindbergh.

New York, June 15.

Four thousand New York men attended a municipal banquet at the Hotel Commodore in honour of Captain Lindbergh.—Reuter's American Service.

Flight to Java.

Budapest, June 15.

Vanlearblack's aeroplane from Amsterdam has landed according to programme.—Reuter.

[An earlier cable from Amsterdam stated:—The first passenger-carrying aeroplane from Holland to the Dutch East Indies has left the Schiphol aerodrome. The passenger is M. Van Learblack with a valet. They hope to complete the return journey in five weeks via India and Singapore.—Reuter.]

VOIKOV'S DEATH.

Sentence on Russian Youth.

WARSAW TRIAL DRAMA.

Warsaw, June 15.

"I killed Voikov but I am not guilty of murder," calmly replied Kowderda at the opening of his trial here.

Kowderda added that he did so on account of what the Bolsheviks had done in Russia.—Reuter.

Sentence Passed.

Warsaw, June 15.

The extraordinary tribunal has sentenced Kowderda, who assassinated Voikov, to life servitude, with the loss of civic rights.

The court at the same time decided to recommend the President of the Republic to commute the sentence to fifteen years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

International Conference?

Paris, June 5.

The newspapers declare that the Russian problem was considered at yesterday's private discussions at Geneva.

The French correspondents on this subject discredit the possibility of an Anglo-French-German Alliance against the Soviet. The "Petit Journal's" correspondent declares the possibility of holding an international conference on the Russian question is being considered.—Reuter.

[Boris Kowderda, a 19-year old Russian monarchist, fired at, and fatally wounded M. Voikov, the Soviet Minister to Poland as the latter was leaving for Moscow.

M. Voikov was walking along the station platform in company with M. Rosengolz when the assassin, Kowderda, approached and fired several revolver shots. M. Voikov fell. Some passengers rushed to his assistance while others seized Kowderda. Kowderda subsequently stated that he shot M. Voikov for political reasons.]

Britain and Russia.

Rugby, June 15.

In the House of Commons today, Labour member asked whether any of the twenty Russians recently executed were employed as spies by the British Mission to Russia.

Mr. Locker Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied: "The answer is emphatically in the negative. I would refer to the statement recently given to the Press by His Majesty's late Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, which is a complete refutation of the charges made by the Soviet Government."

The First Step.

Mr. Locker Lampson told another Labour member that the initiative to improve Anglo-Russian relations should come from the Soviet Government whose hostile activities had compelled the British Government to suspend diplomatic relations.

The Soviet Government knew perfectly well that if they came forward with constructive proposals we are ready to consider them but first of all they must desist from propaganda against this country.—British Wireless Service.

Geneva Mystery.

Geneva, June 15.

What are described as "Locarno" discussions arranged on short notice, which were conducted privately in Sir Austen Chamberlain's room at the hotel have greatly intrigued the journalists attending the League Council. M. Briand, Herr Van der Velde, Herr Stresemann, M. Scialoja and Baron Ishii were present at the conference which lasted two hours.

The Ministers, who are very reticent will meet again to-day.

WEATHER FORECAST.

South winds, a moderate temperature, fair to showery—such is the weather forecast for the next 24 hours, for Hong Kong, the Formosa Channel, and the local coast.

Pressure has decreased considerably over Japan, and has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is highest over the China Sea and the Philippines and relatively low over China generally. The depression has moved into the Sea of Japan.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/0 1/16.

EXPERT VIEWS.

"Leung Kwong" Disaster Inquiry.

THIS MORNING'S HEARING.

Captain R. D. Thomas, Superintendent of the Hong Kong Tug and Lighter Company gave evidence at this morning's resumption of the inquest on Mr. F. E. A. Martin and others who lost their lives when the s.s. "Leung Kwong" sank in Cap-siumun Pass on May 22 last.

The witness said that he had formerly been 26 years on one of the Steamboat Company's vessels on the Canton run, and, of course, had been through Capsiumun Pass many times. He would most decidedly consider it his duty as master of a ship to be on the bridge in the Pass when on the Canton run.

Taking the chart, the witness demonstrated the course he would take when approaching the Pass, at the West. He would steer an almost easterly course until Green Island or its light appeared through the Pass. Then he would put his helm to starboard and keep to the Lantau side of the channel, where the water was very deep.

Replying to the Coroner, the witness said that he knew the "Moon-shine." She was a towboat and drew practically the same amount of water as the "Leung Kwong."

If the coxswain of the "Moon-shine" stood some 500 feet from the West of the red light at Lantau and then turned practically due South towards Lantau, the witness would not call that reasonable navigation. The witness explained that at the time of the collision (7.30 p.m.) it was in the middle of the ebb tide. On that day the tide began to ebb at 3.12 and was low at 11.16, so that it was half tide at 7.30. The tide was possibly running between 2 1/2 and 3 knots at the time. If the coxswain had stood out until 500 feet off the red light he ran the risk of running into the reef in the vicinity of the light.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that what the coxswain had said was that when he altered his course he was within 500 feet of the light.

The Coroner said that he had subsequently qualified his statement in the afternoon.

Mr. Bennett replied that he had not been re-examined on that part of his evidence. He said that it was obvious that the coxswain commenced to turn when 500 feet away from the light. It was not fair to suggest to the Captain that the coxswain was steering straight for the light.

The Coroner qualified his question by asking if at any time the coxswain was within 500 feet of the light it was safe navigation.

Passing the Light.

Captain Thomas said that for a vessel of her size she would be perfectly safe even if she were a little over half that distance from the light. To pass the light within 500 feet of it, however, the witness would not call that good navigation, but there was no danger. Normally a ship should pass in the centre of the channel between 800 and 1,000 feet from the red light.

The Coroner asked if he were going North and he was approached by another ship from the South at night he would expect to see the starboard light first the witness replied "Yes, just for a little while."

The Coroner: Supposing you did see the starboard light and then you saw both lights coming towards you, would that be quite usual?—Yes.

Then you would expect to see the port light only?—yes, shortly afterwards.

Answering another question the witness said that if he were going down the centre of the channel and he saw both lights bearing on him in the same track, the witness said he would alter his helm to starboard.

Would you under any circumstances bear to port?—Certainly not.

Supposing the collision occurred pretty near the centre of the channel and the ship sank in less than ten minutes is it possible it could have sunk near the Lantau shore?—Unless she was going very fast at the time. If she was bearing towards Lantau shore the tide would push her in as she was sinking.

The witness added that if fully ten minutes elapsed between the time of the accident and the sinking it was possible the "Leung Kwong" might have sunk at the spot marked on the chart. That was, of course, if her engines were still going and had not been reversed.

For picking the pocket of a seaman in a house in Water Street and stealing 70 cents, a Chinese was this morning sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to three months' jail.



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Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. W. Shewan, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at her residence, Westbourne Villa (West) No. 86, Bonham Road, opposite King's College

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Teak Bookcases, Chesterfield Couch, Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Fenders, Pictures, Engravings, etc., etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Glass Cabinet, Teak Desk, Electric Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc., etc.
Teak Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Door, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Dressing Table, Box Couch, etc., etc.

ALSO A Fine Selection of Canton Blackwood Ware.

Comprising:—
Beautifully Carved Desks, Jardinières, Marble Top Table, Curio Stands, Opium Stools, Carved Chairs, etc., etc.

AND Two Enamelled Baths

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday, 20th June, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
N.B. For information to intending Purchasers, the University Buses pass the House, stop at King's College.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 15th June, 1927.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Bereovitz, from Antokshoku.
Tamasarkit Fungalek, from Kobe.
Pauline Emmett, from Kobe.
Hung Hopie, from Tokyo.
Tycamco, from Shanghai.
E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent
Hong Kong Station, June 9.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.

Crukka, from Bangkok.
Jonquin Gonzalez Hotel Metro-
pole, from Manila.
Wigan, from Haiphong.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 9th June, 1927.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB. SUBSCRIPTION GRUFFINS.

THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 16th June, 1927, at 5 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 10th June, 1927.

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WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1927:—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1927
Tytam	18' 5" B.	Level
Tytam Byewash	17' 4" B.	2' 0" B.
Tytam Intermediate Level	Level	
Tytam Tuk	32' 8" B.	Do.
Wong Nei Chung	21' 10" B.	3' 3" B.
Pokfulum	20' 6" B.	3' 4" B.

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow". A denotes "Above Overflow".]

	1926	1927
Tytam	246.65	384.80
Tytam Byewash	4.27	18.52
Tytam Intermediate	195.50	195.50
Tytam Tuk	744.68	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	8.64	26.24
Pokfulum	23.50	58.78

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May:—

	1926	1927
Consumption	264.99	245.78
Estimated population 401,600 411,819		
Consumption per head per day (gallons)	21.3	23.1

Constant Supply in all Rides Main Districts during May 1926 and 1927.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir 5'11" B.	Level	
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir 20' 4" B.		
Reception Reservoir	7' 0" B.	

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	293.60	352.50
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	32.63	71.50
Reception Reservoir		

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May:—

	1926	1927
Consumption	72.58	87.08
Estimated population 155,200 160,240		
Consumption per head per day (gallons)	15.1	17.5

Full Supply in all districts during May 1926 and 1927.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to May 31, 1923, 30.85; May 1927, 41.77.



CALENDAR DAYS.

SOME FASCINATING FACTS REVEALED.

WHY MAY DAY IS PLAY DAY.

May Day in Britain goes back to the days of the Druids, when the mistletoe was ceremoniously cut and huge bon-fires were kindled.

It is even suggested (says a writer in the "Weekly Mail") that human sacrifices were offered in burning cages of wicker-work, though these may only have been human effigies.

The Festival of the Fools, celebrated within the shadow of Notre Dame, is vividly portrayed in Victor Hugo's famous novel, "Notre Dame de Paris," the French having clung more tenaciously than in England to the celebration of the first of April. The Japanese, with their love of children, celebrate a "dolls' festival." The Chinese reveal their love of the strange, grotesque, and magical in their popular festival of the "Dragon Boats."

The United States play-days or festivals are chiefly associated with persons, seasons, or national events. Washington, Columbus, Lincoln, Independence Day, Armistice, and Thanksgiving Day.

In Great Britain the three general holidays at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide have become so extended that other festivals have almost disappeared. It is welcome news that Valentine customs are likely to return, now that the crude and vulgar forms of Valentine have been exterminated, and it is understood that future February 14ths will see many tasteful and beautiful Valentines for sale.

Ireland has one great festival day dedicated to its patron saint, St. Patrick. In reality St. Patrick was not an Irishman as many suppose. He is claimed by Scots, French and Welsh. He illustrated the doctrine of the Trinity by using the trefoil, a three-leaved grass like the clover, and this impressed the Irish, whom he baptised in large numbers. From this tradition the Irish derive their custom of wearing the shamrock and the green on St. Patrick's Day. The day is one of jollification, parades, and pageants.

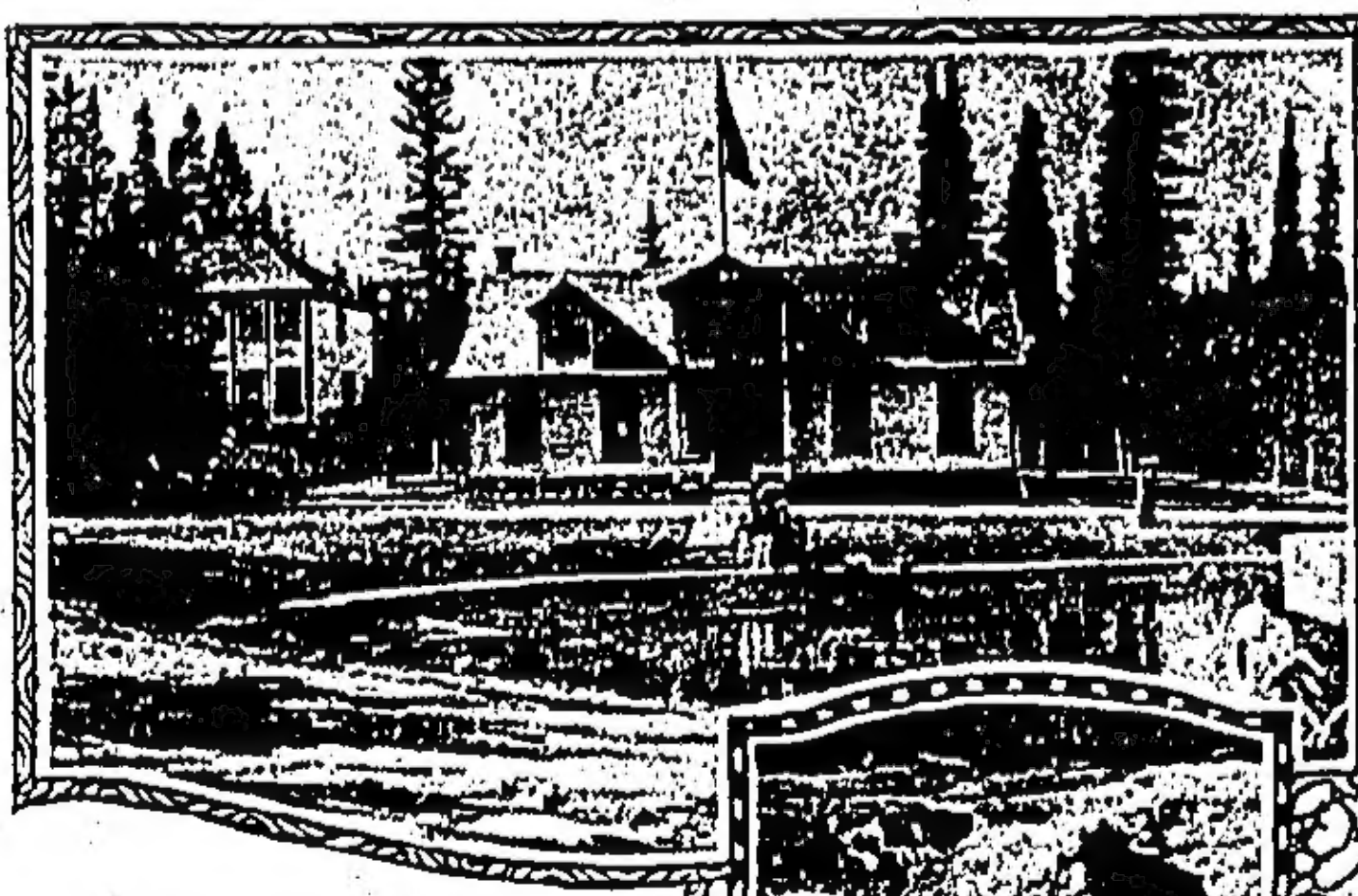
Some April Fool Dodges.

April Fool's Day is said to have various origins. One is that it arose as a comment on the Biblical incident of Noah sending out the dove from the Ark before the waters had abated, on the first day of the month, which among the Hebrews corresponded to our month of April.

Those who forgot this incident were reminded of it—and thus it was commemorated—by sending them on some fruitless, or even foolish errand.

The most plausible explanation of the festival is that when in the 16th century the New Calendar was instituted and the New Year began on January 1 instead of April 1 as hitherto, slow witted and absent-minded persons were for some time misled, and when April 1 arrived, received and gave gifts and calls, or were enjoined into customs associated with the New Year by their friends, and then laughed at for being caught napping.

There is no doubt that the "Poisson d'Avril" ("April Fool," or more literally, "April Fish"), as the French call it, has added considerably to the gaiety of nations.



Banff Fish Hatchery

The 1926 harvest for anglers in the Canadian Rockies is just hatching out at the Banff Fish Hatchery. The young trout, who are making their initial appearance, are breaking forth from eight hundred thousand brown trout eggs which were shipped to Banff by Canadian Pacific Express from Wisconsin last February.

The eggs, which had developed to the "eye-stage" before being shipped, were packed in shallow chamois cloth trays, insulated by damp moss, with a supply of ice to provide continued moisture. Several weeks after they had been received at the hatchery the young trout broke their shells and began another period of their growth, which lasted some weeks longer. During this time they obtained their supply of food from a stock attached to their underbelly, and when this had been used up, the



British Legion Settlers Arrive

One of the finest single parties to swell Canadian population this year, arrived in Canada recently at Quebec aboard the Canadian Pacific steamer Montrose. The party of five families numbering about 100 persons in all came to Canada under the auspices of the British Empire Service League, being the first to be sent to Canada through this immigration scheme.

The men are all ex-service veterans and are highly desirable types of settler on account of the fact that all have been trained in farm work at the Ministry of Labor's Training Farm at Brandon, Suffolk, England. They have been instructed in various branches of agriculture to enable them to meet conditions in this country as they find them.

The above photograph was taken at the C.P.R. station in Winnipeg and shows a number of this party waiting for the train that will carry them farther west to their new homes in Saskatchewan.

A woman stole a watch from the shop of an acquaintance in Paris, and then gave the alarm that she had caught a glimpse of the thief in action. The town was ransacked without discovering the man she described. Then suspicion fell on the woman herself, and the watch was found in a drawer in her own home.

Immediately she raised the cry of "April Fool" for it was April 1, but she was brought before the magistrate, and it was found that she had intended really to steal the watch, and to protect herself, if discovered, in the way mentioned.

The magistrate had a sense of humour and told her he felt that her joke was such a splendid one that he thought she ought to have a year's leisure in which to laugh over it and enjoy the thought of it, and so she would go to jail until the following April 1, when she would be let out in time to celebrate "Poisson d'Avril" by another less criminal joke.

It is said that Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife escaped captivity at Nantes on a 1st of April by dressing as peasants. Some persons realised who they were, and gave the warning to the sentries, but as it was April 1 they took the warning as a joke, and fearing to be made foolish they passed the peasants on without interrogation or examination.

Why the Easter Egg?

Easter-time is a time of revival, of dressing up, of customs symbolic of the renewal of life.

The Easter egg is a sort of symbol of resurrection; out of the egg comes the chicken. So in England, France, Germany, Spain, Persia, Italy, egg customs at Easter prevail. They are rolled, coloured, eaten, or given to individuals, to the poor, to the churches, and hospitals.

Eastern has always been a chosen time, not only for dressing up in strange, weird, and fantastic garbs, but also for casting off old and well-worn clothes, and arraying in new attire. To go to church in new garments is a custom not only associated with the Easter of Christianity, but it is also a survival custom from the days of the old calendar when Eastern or April was the beginning of the New Year.

A Lover's Kiss on May Day. Lingering vestiges of the May Day festivities still survive.

In Britain there are still horse shows and labour day celebrations on May 1, and also the children's pretty dances, ribbons, and pageantry.

But in the old days the May Day celebrations were the most important festivities of the whole year. May Day morning called out every maiden early that she might bathe her face in dew ere it departed. The maypole, the games, the prizes filled the hours from morning till night.

An old English custom to secure a girl's gloves on May Day and to exact a kiss as a forfeit seems to have been the outcome of a lawsuit based on a law in the colonies by which our austere relative across the water prohibited love-making in public. Jacob Murline seized the glove of Sarah Tuttle on May Day, 1660, and they sat down together on a seat in a public place and kissed for the space of half-an-hour. Sarah Tuttle's father "had the law on" Murline, but Sarah declared that she was to blame, as she had wanted to be kissed. She was fined and warned to mend her ways.

A Valentine for Mother.

A very interesting festival has recently been instituted in America on the first Sunday in May.

This is known as Mother's Day. A white carnation is worn by everyone in honour of his or her mother, and if the mother be alive flowers are sent to her, roses being the popular choice. The idea of adding to this gift is growing, and often a book or a box of sweetmeats is posted or taken to the maternal home. A holiday is fairly generally observed, and there are proposals to make the Mother's Day a general legal holiday. A Father's Day is also being suggested with much acceptance in America.

There are some States in America where the discovery of America by Columbus is celebrated by a State holiday, but this is not universal. Columbus dances and suppers are given, and the homes are decorated with flags.

Chalking the Teacher's Back.

Hallowe'en, a sort of autumnal festival, was once upon a time a very popular holiday, but the passing of many of its superstitions has robbed it of its attractiveness.

Ghosts, witches, spirits, and hobgoblins made a fascinating time for those who sincerely believed in them, and most of the customs were forms of propitiation. The black cat, the duck-apple, divining a future husband by sleeping with brides cake under the pillow, and many other customs still extant, are remnants and adaptations of the mystic customs of Hallowe'en.

In the old days Hallowe'en was "chalk-back" day for rough youths out for a lark; and children are still fond of this lark.

A 1926 schoolboy managed to chalk on the back of his teacher's black coat the words—"I am a fool!" which convulsed the class every time the teacher turned to the blackboard and displayed the legend to the scholars.

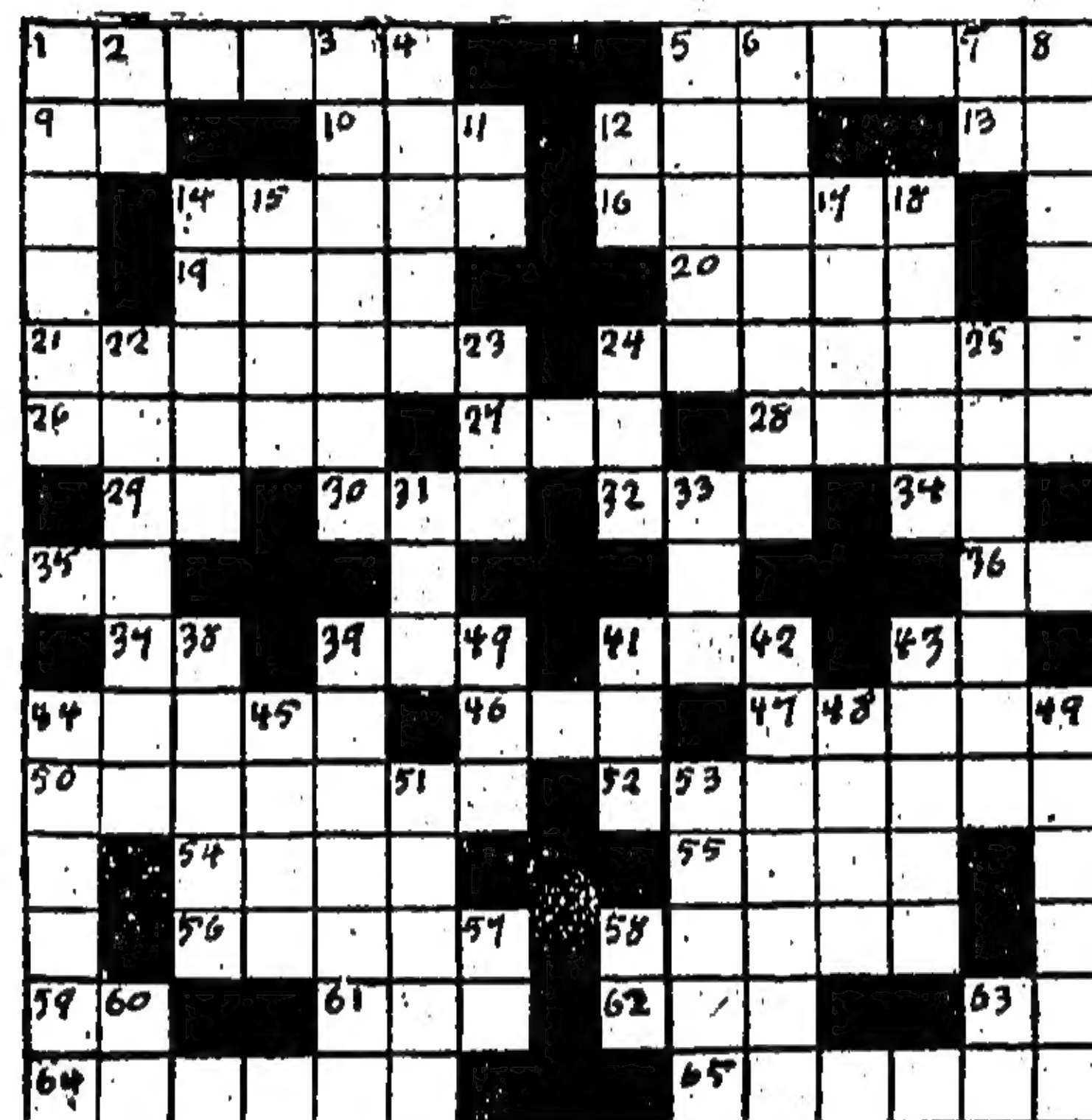
Ghost parties are still held by candle-light on October 31, when guests are invited to a feast. They arrive about eight p.m., and are advised to garage their troubles before entering. The password is "Good cheer" or "Fun," or some such word, and a white sheet or pillow-case is provided by, or for, each to wear. Something interesting, and, if possible, startling, is arranged to happen at the stroke of twelve, but none but the host and hostess are aware what it will be.

"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE. [SECOND SERIES.]

NO. 7—\$50 MUST BE WON

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

- The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
- Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
- An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
- No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
- Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
- No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
- The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
- The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
- The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
- Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
- Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
- All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
- Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,
c/o "China Mail" Offices,

No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....
forsolution (s) which are attached.

Name

Address

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, JUNE 20.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Across.

- To collect, as a harvest.
- Refinement.
- Second tone of the diatonic scale.
- Card-game.
- Standard measure of electrical resistance.
- Three-toed sloth.
- Chinese denomination of money (plural).
- Brings forth.
- The grand division of cryptogrammic plants.
- A melody.
- The price paid for carting.
- 14th century knife or dagger.
- Town in France.
- To make known.
- Mistle heat.
- O. Y. (Actual).
- To come fully up to.
- Turkish arrow (plural).
- S. G. (Actual).
- Compass point.
- Word of denial.
- T. R. (Actual).
- A thing not directly aimed at.
- Girl's name.
- A. A. (Actual).
- Recompense.
- Doomed.
- Kin to dry hops (plural).
- Compound formed by the union of water with some other substance, generally forming a neutral salt.
- Made of earth.
- To unite.
- Religious ceremony.
- Arabian military commanders.
- An evil spirit.
- Mother.
- The upward curves of the lines of a ship, as they recede from the midsheips.
- The Lion, 5th sign of the Zodiac.
- For example (abbreviated).
- Burrows.
- Full of knots.

Down.

- A staircase.
- A. E. (Actual).
- Handsome.
- R. O. L. A. G. (Actual).
- The barbed iron head of a dart.
- A kind of pancake or fritter made chiefly with eggs (plural).
- S. A. (Actual).
- A Linnen genus of coleopterous insects.
- Bone.
- O. T. (Actual).
- Stop.
- Part of music between tenor and soprano.
- 5,280 feet.
- Flatters.
- Same as ADVOWTRY.
- Likewise.
- Trouble.
- Allied by blood.
- Xellow, as land.
- To know.
- A steep elevation.
- Fine.
- E. F. E. (Actual).
- Yes.
- A Japanese palanquin.
- Made of ash.
- A lance.
- C. R. L. M. (Actual).
- The aromatic principle.
- Abounding with knots.
- Long winged aquatic fowl (plural).
- Smoky.
- S. Y. (Actual).
- E. L. (Actual).
- Same as 43 across.
- The termination of many English words, denoting an agent.

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
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BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE \$72.10.0.
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M.V. "REMO" Sails on or about 21st July.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "ROMOLO" Sails on or about 28th June.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 26th July.
M.V. "REMO" Sails on or about 23rd August.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
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* SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) . . . Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
* Calls Los Angeles.

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SUWA MARU Saturday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU Saturday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.
GENOA MARU Monday, 27th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.

RAKUYO MARU Monday, 11th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAWACHI MARU Saturday, 9th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKAKA MARU Tuesday, 28th June.
BENGAL MARU Wednesday, 27th July.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DELAGOA MARU Tuesday, 12th July.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

AKITA MARU Saturday, 18th June.
HAKODATE MARU Friday, 1st July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU Friday, 17th June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUYE MARU (Calls Moji) Sunday, 19th June.
MORIOKA MARU (Moji direct) Monday, 20th June.
TAMURA MARU Thursday, 23rd June.
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PONTIUS A	—	—	5th July
SPHINX A	20th May	21st June	19th July
PAUL LEGAT A	3rd June	6th July	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE B	17th June	10th July	16th Aug.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

NEW MOTOR SHIP.

"LALANDIA" FOR COMFORT AND SPEED.

Singapore, June 7.
Berthed along the West Wharf on Friday in the motor ship "Lalandia" in command of Capt. O. Dahl.

When a "Straits Times" representative went over the vessel on Friday evening he was greatly impressed by what he saw.

Driven exclusively by oil the "Lalandia" is capable of doing 14 knots an hour, while on her trial tests she reached the excellent speed of 17 knots. The ship's engines are Diesel and the galley is worked with oil. The "Lalandia" is of 4,913 gross tonnage, and she is able to carry 7,500 tons of cargo. This is her maiden voyage to the East. She is on the Copenhagen-Bangkok run.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation.

The vessel is able to carry 31 passengers and everything is done to make them feel at home. "We have even got a real coal fire in the lounge where people can sit around and tell stories on a cold night," the captain said.

The features of the ship are comfortable cabins, each of which has its own bathing accommodation while during the day the bunks can be turned up and made into sofas.

Cabins de Lux.

There are also cabins de Lux, which instead of usual bunk have a bed, comfortable lounge chairs, and bathrooms.

The lounge and dining room are tastefully decorated in mahogany. Besides stewards the "Lalandia" carries a doctor and two stewardesses. From Singapore she leaves for Bangkok.

The East Asiatic Company are the agents in Singapore.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

South Wall, Marazion: East Wall, L15 and L19; West Wall Dock, Wishart; In Dock, Titania and Cienla; Talkon Dock, Aphis and Foxglove; Kowloon Dock, Ladybird and Hawkins; Buoy 3, Dauntless; Buoy 4, Wiven and Wolvenine; Buoy 6, Froisher; Buoy 7, Delhi; Buoy 8, Caradoc; Buoy 9, Moth; Buoy 11, Bruce; Buoy 12, Wolsey; Buoy 13, Woolston; Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Buoy 25, Kharki; Buoy 2A, Maine; Kowloon Anchorage, Vendictive; Oil Fuel Jetty, Belgol; Foreign Men-o-War, (Portuguese), Vigilante (French).

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CHINA COAST.

GAZETTE OF THE LATEST CHANGES.

Mr. A. V. G. Gibson, third officer, "Antung," is on reserve.

Mr. C. E. Cleaver, second officer, "Kwangse," has gone second officer, "Kalgan."

Mr. F. S. Barron, second officer, "Kalgan," has gone second officer, "Kwangse."

Mr. O. G. Jones, second officer, "Kwangchow," has gone second officer, "Chenan."

Mr. W. Royal, second officer, "Kwangtung," has gone second officer, "Kwangchow."

Mr. J. W. Bertram, sup'y second engineer, "Kinsan," has gone sup'y second engineer, "Kwangtung."

Mr. L. A. Macfarlane, from shore employment, has gone sup'y second engineer, "Kwangtung."

Mr. A. Keown, acting third engineer, "Chenan," is on reserve.

Mr. J. D. Craig, sup'y third engineer, "Kwangtung," has gone acting third engineer, "Chenan."

Captain W. Field-Hook, from reserve, has gone master, "Hosang."

Mr. J. B. Stewart, second officer, "Cheongshing," has gone second officer, "Mingsang."

Mr. G. L. Gaskill, second officer, "Mingsang," has gone second officer, "Cheongshing."

Mr. R. E. Smith, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Fookshing."

Mr. C. A. N. Baker, second officer, "Waishing," has gone second officer, "Mausang."

Mr. C. Neck, second officer, "Mausang," has gone second officer, "Waishing."

Mr. A. F. Jamieson, second officer, "Fookshing," is on reserve.

Mr. S. Duncan, third officer, "Hangsang," has gone second officer, "Fookshing."

Mr. T. Wilkinson, second officer, "Tungwo," has gone acting chief officer, "Luenho."

Mr. T. Fairbairn, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Kungwo."

Mr. L. Bones, second officer, "Kungwo," has gone second officer, "Tuckwo."

Mr. J. Rees, second officer, "Tuckwo," is on reserve.

Mr. J. J. McLeavy, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Tungwo."

Mr. A. L. Moore, sup'y second officer, "Tungwo," has gone second officer, "Suwo."

Mr. J. Shiel, second officer, "Suwo," has gone second officer, "Tingsang."

Mr. R. E. Holden, second officer, "Fookshing," has gone second officer, "Loongwo."

Mr. J. D. Thwaites, second officer, "Loongwo," has gone sup'y second officer, "Fookshing."

Mr. A. Clyne, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Pingwo."

Mr. H. E. Squire, third engineer, "Pingwo," has resigned.

Captain A. H. Stewart, from shore duty, has gone master, "Haiching."

Mr. A. J. Brown, chief officer, "Talle," has gone chief officer, "Kwongying."

Mr. T. H. Ball, chief officer, "Kwongying," is on reserve.

Mr. E. T. Evans, second officer, "Haiching," has gone chief officer, "Kochow."

Mr. O. C. Dalziel, chief officer, "Haiching," is on reserve.

Mr. P. H. Going, second officer, "Haiching," is on reserve.

Mr. R. Perry, third officer, "Haiching," has gone second officer, "Haiching."

Mr. W. Sudbury, chief officer, "Kwang," has gone master, "Chinkwang."

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SHIPBUILDING.

WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE FAR EAST.

A SATISFACTORY YEAR.

Three Dutch shipbuilding and repairing firms, two of them operating in the East Indies, have just published their accounts for 1926, and all of them show a fairly satisfactory profit.

Messrs. Verschure en Co.'s Scheepswerf en Machine-fabriek, Amsterdam, ended the year with a gross profit on trading account of 324,235 fl., compared with only 142,997 fl. in 1925. After allowing for all expenses and depreciation, there remains a net profit of 181,174 fl., the whole of which is being used to reduce the outstanding balance of loss, which now appears in the books at 65,120 fl. The directors report that the orders received last year were sufficient to keep the works employed to their full capacity for about nine months.

The Soerabaya Dry Dock Company handled in their floating docks last year ocean going vessels aggregating 449,683 tons gross, naval craft of 55,490 tons displacement, and lighters numbering 3,325, with the result that they made a gross profit of 404,701 fl., about 3,000 fl. less than in 1925. The expenses, however, were cut down, so that the net profit came to 101,356 fl., against 84,762 fl., and the directors have decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Tandjong Priok Dry Dock Company report that they managed to secure plenty of work, but the competition was so keen that they had to quote prices which left practically no margin of profit, and accordingly they ended the year with a gross profit of only 100,766 fl., compared with 202,384 fl. twelve months previously. The net profit was 61,702 fl., and to this has been added 30,000 fl. from the reserve funds, allowing the distribution of a dividend of 8 per cent.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
MANTUA	10,046	25th June	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	9th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,144	10th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
ALIPORE	5,273	21st July	Straits & Bombay
MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles & London
NYANZA	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,006	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
RAWALPINDI	16,019	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,963	17th Sept.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	10,000	3rd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	14th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July	
TANDA	6,966	2nd Sept.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

KALYAN	9,144	18th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ALIPORE	5,273	18th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji
TAKLIWA	7,936	22nd June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yama
MACEDONIA	11,120	24th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NOVARA	6,939	29th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	8th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,006	8th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	8th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
RAWALPINDI	16,019	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Will not take passengers northwards.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "AGAPENOR" Via Suez Canal 3rd July.

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" Via Suez Canal 17th July.

S.S. "HELENUS" Via Suez Canal 31st July.

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" Via Suez Canal 14th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

The following ocean-going steamers arrived during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. to-day:—
"Sinkiang" (1,616) British, from Swatow.—B. & S.—63 passengers, 450 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 700 tons general (through).
"Namsang" (2,591) British, from Singapore.—Jardine's.—910 passengers, 1,593 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,661 tons general (through).
"Yunnan" (1,206) British, from Swatow.—B. & S.—
"Haiching" (1,267) British, from Swatow.—Douglas.—315 passengers, 500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
"Chinkiang" (1,229) British, from Weihaiwei.—B. & S.—500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,000 tons general (through).
"Corbis" (3,447) British, from Yokohama.—A.P.C., Ltd.
"Dorcy" (878) German, from Hoihow.—Chau Yue Teng.—1,150 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
"Hero" (823) Norwegian, from Bangkok.—Ping Kee.—1,700 tons rice for Hong Kong.
"Livingstone" (918) Norwegian, from Kobe.—Chin Seng Hong.—7 passengers, 2,066 tons rice for Hong Kong.
"Promise" (726) Norwegian, from Kongsberg.—K. Larssen & Co.—1,850 tons rice for Hong Kong.
"Rakuyo Maru" (5,630) Japanese, from Moji.—N.Y.K.—67 passengers, 6,277 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
"Kishu Maru" (1,567) Japanese, from Shanghai.—O.S.K.—2 passengers, 3,391 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 6,243 tons general (through).
"Hozan Maru" (1,383) Japanese, from Swatow.—O.S.K.—171 passengers, 500 tons coal for Hong Kong.
"Fook Hong" (1,219) Chinese, from Hoihow.—Sun Fat Co.—1,750 tons coal for Hong Kong.
"Yuan Jeng" (906) Chinese, from Saigon.—Yuen Seng.—33 passengers, 1,800 tons rice for Hong Kong.
"Yan On" (664) Chinese, from Canton.—Yan Woo S.S. Co.—
"Devawongse" (1,022) Chinese, from Hoihow.—Chau Yue Teng.—65 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,000 tons coal (through).
Departures.
For Swatow:—Van Heutsz, Kuei-chow, Hang Sang.
For Saigon:—Hua Ming, Mirzapore, Yunnan.
For Singapore:—Aachen, Sandvik, Tugela.
For Moji:—Bandoran.
For Moji:—Penang Maru.
For San Francisco:—Elkridge.
For Kwong Chow Wan:—Hydrangea.
For Keelung:—Tetsuzan Maru.
For Hoihow:—Borneo.
For Hongkong:—Yuen Sang.
For Bangkok:—Apoey.
For Canton:—Times Maru.
For Amoy:—Tak Hing.
Clearances.
For Swatow:—Kotsu Maru.
For Tanakan:—Lompoc.
For Batavia:—Bandong Maru.
For Banka:—Tjisoroa.
Shipping Abstract.

Arrivals Departures Port.
British 6 3 24
Japanese 3 3 8
Norwegian 3 3 8
Chinese 4 2 18
Dutch 0 1 5
German 1 1 1
French 0 0 1
American 0 1 0
Panama 0 0 1
Portuguese 0 0 3
Total 17 20 67

THE MAIL PENNANT.

A Harbour notification instructs masters of vessels arriving at Shanghai with mails for the Chinese Post Office there to hoist the mail pennant or the International Code pennant "F" at the fore of the ship on entering the Whangpu so that the information may be signalled direct to the postal authorities.

HARBOUR LIGHTS.

The masters of three junks were summoned in the Marine Court yesterday for failing to carry regulation lights. Two were fined \$10 and the other \$15.

COUNSEL REBUKED.

DID NOT COUGH FOR PLEASURE.

Singapore, June 9.
Mr. C. P. Smith, the Third Police Magistrate, is indisposed, and the cases of that court were taken this morning by Mr. H. R. Bull, the Second Police Magistrate.

If the crowded court was any indication, the list was a long one, and in his task of adjusting the postponed cases the magistrate appeared to be disturbed by an irritating buzz of conversation that came from the body of the court.

The absence of quiet was certainly irritating enough to draw a rebuke from the magistrate to a lawyer who had given way to a cough.

"There is too much noise here," said his Worship, "and I shall be glad if you will restrain your coughing. If you cannot do that will you please leave the court?"

"I should be glad if I could restrain it, your Worship," responded counsel. "I do not do it for pleasure."

SERVICE CONCERTS.

K.O.S.B.'S CONCERT PARTY INAUGURATED.

The K.O.S.B.'s new concert party, the "Kocky Oly Birds," provided a breezy and entertaining programme at the Cinema Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, last night and it is to be hoped that local audiences will be given many more opportunities of hearing them.

In addition to the songs, among which were interspersed many of the humorous type, the band of the Battalion rendered selections under the baton of Bandmaster W. H. Fitzearle, A.R.C.M.
Those contributing were Messrs. Rice Reid, Jimmy Jeffreys, Jack Smith, Ronny Rudland, Danny Docherty, Robbie Byrne, and "Miss" Hetty May. All the artistes were warmly applauded, and many encores were given.
Miss Holly Mahony was the accompanist at the piano, the stage manager being Mr. Billy Bardell and the scenic effects being by Mr. P. N. R. Bruno.

The concert will be repeated at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre to-night at 8.30 p.m.

At Peking Road.

There was another excellent concert at the "Better Ole" last night arranged by the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Sub-committee. A feature of the programme was the appearance of the band of the 1st Northamptonshire under the baton of Bandmaster Mr. W. Crosswell, L.R.A.M.

In addition to the band, there were excellent contributions by the Taikoo Concert Party, arranged by Mr. R. A. Brown. Songs were given by Mrs. McLeod (Mezzo Soprano), Miss D. Puncheon (Soprano), Mr. W. Johnston (Humorist), Mr. McLeod (Tenor) and Mr. A. Chapman (Tenor).
Recitations were given by Mrs. Mather and Miss Aitchison.

At The Military Hospital.

Miss Aileen Woods, Mrs. Woods and Mr. G. W. C. Burnett gave the inmates and staff of the British Military Hospital, Kowloon, a very enjoyable hour's entertainment yesterday evening under the auspices of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee, the Secretary of which has since been in appreciative terms from the Matron, of the pleasure the artistes were responsible in bringing to the men.

Coming Kowloon Concert.

The programme which Miss Capell and her talented associates (the "J-Pans") have arranged at the Peking Road Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. on Saturday at 7 p.m. is a most attractive one and, taken in conjunction with the musical treat to be provided by the Band of the 1st Cameronians, should attract a capacity "house" to the popular "Better Ole." Admission, which is for Service men only, is free.

The artistes taking part are the Misses V. P. and D. Capell, E. Rose, B. Walker, I. Schierherst, M. Gittens, R. Wong, A. Steel, M. Glendinning, Jeffreys and Vaughan, and Messrs. C. D. Lake, A. W. Ramsey, T. V. Harmon, F. P. Lestey, G. Arnold and G. Bond.

The following is the musical programme:—
March, "Militaire Francaise," Saint Saens.
Suite de Ballet, Coppelia, Delibes.
Selection, The Bohemians, Puccini.
Overture, Raymond, Thomas.
Bell Gavotte, "Ye Olden Chimes," Bella-Bandsman A. Lovick, Batten.
Selection, "Yeomen of the Guard" The Cameronian Rant, Sullivan.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

"STAGE STRUCK" TO-DAY TO SATURDAY.

Supporting Gloria Swanson in the Paramount picture, "Stage Struck," is one of the finest casts ever to appear with the popular star.

Lawrence Gray, who had a prominent role opposite Miss Swanson in "The Coast of Folly," is leading man in "Stage Struck," an Allan Dwan production written especially for Gloria by Frank R. Adams and adapted for the screen by Sylvia La Varre.

Gloria, as Jenny Hagen, a waitress in a one-arm lunch in a small western town, decides she's going to become an actress because young Gray, who also works in the restaurant, likes actresses. One of the famous Ohio River floating theatres comes to town and she gets a chance to "do her stuff" which is terrible. There are said to be more laughs in these scenes than in the entire length of "Man-handled."

Ford Sterling, who started them laughing and kept them laughing by his comedy antics in "The Trouble With Wives," is manager of the show boat. This is another great part for him.

Gertrude Astor, who recently brought to a close a successful vamping season on the West Coast and travelled East to support Gloria in "Stage Struck," plays the leading woman on the floating theatre. Miss Astor was recently seen in "Satan in Sables" and "The Pleasure Buyers."

Carrie Scott, Marguerite Evans, Emil Hoch and Margery Whittington complete the line-up of leading players.

Forrest Halsey wrote the screen play.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF CHESTER" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 22nd June, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 29th June, 1927, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hong Kong, 16th June, 1927.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 4th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hong Kong, 13th June, 1927.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Tokio" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be assessed after to-morrow.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Bendoran" are advised that goods which remain undelivered after June 20, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo ex m.s. "Malaya" are advised to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 20.

Consignees of Cargo ex "City of Chester" are advised to take delivery of their goods, which after June 22 will be subject to rent if unclaimed. Claims must be presented on or before June 29.

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PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.....Tuesday, July 5th

PRESIDENT GRANT.....Tuesday, July 19th

PRESIDENT MADISON.....Tuesday, Aug. 2nd

PRESIDENT JACKSON.....Tuesday, Aug. 16th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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June 29	Seattle	Lovethan	Aug. 1	Chgo-Sampton Aug. 7
July 6	San Francisco	Najavito	Aug. 8	Chgo-Sampton Aug. 14
July 13	Seattle	Bomarcia	Aug. 10	Chgo-Sampton Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Lovethan	Aug. 20	Chgo-Sampton Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Agulania	Aug. 24	Chgo-Sampton Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Agulania	Sept. 3	Chgo-Sampton Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Marceline	Sept. 6	Chgo-Sampton Sept. 12
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympia	Sept. 17	Chgo-Sampton Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Doragaria	Sept. 21	Chgo-Sampton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeria	Oct. 1	Chgo-Sampton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquilania	Oct. 5	Chgo-Sampton Oct. 11

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"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.....Wednesday, June 29th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.....Wednesday, July 18th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.....Wednesday, July 27th

PRESIDENT PIERCE.....Wednesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT TAFT.....Wednesday, Aug. 24th

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PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.....Tuesday, July 5th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT FOLK.....Tuesday, Aug. 2nd 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.....Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.....Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT WILSON.....June 21st 6.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.....June 21st 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.....June 27th 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.....July 5th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.....July 5th 8.00 p.m.

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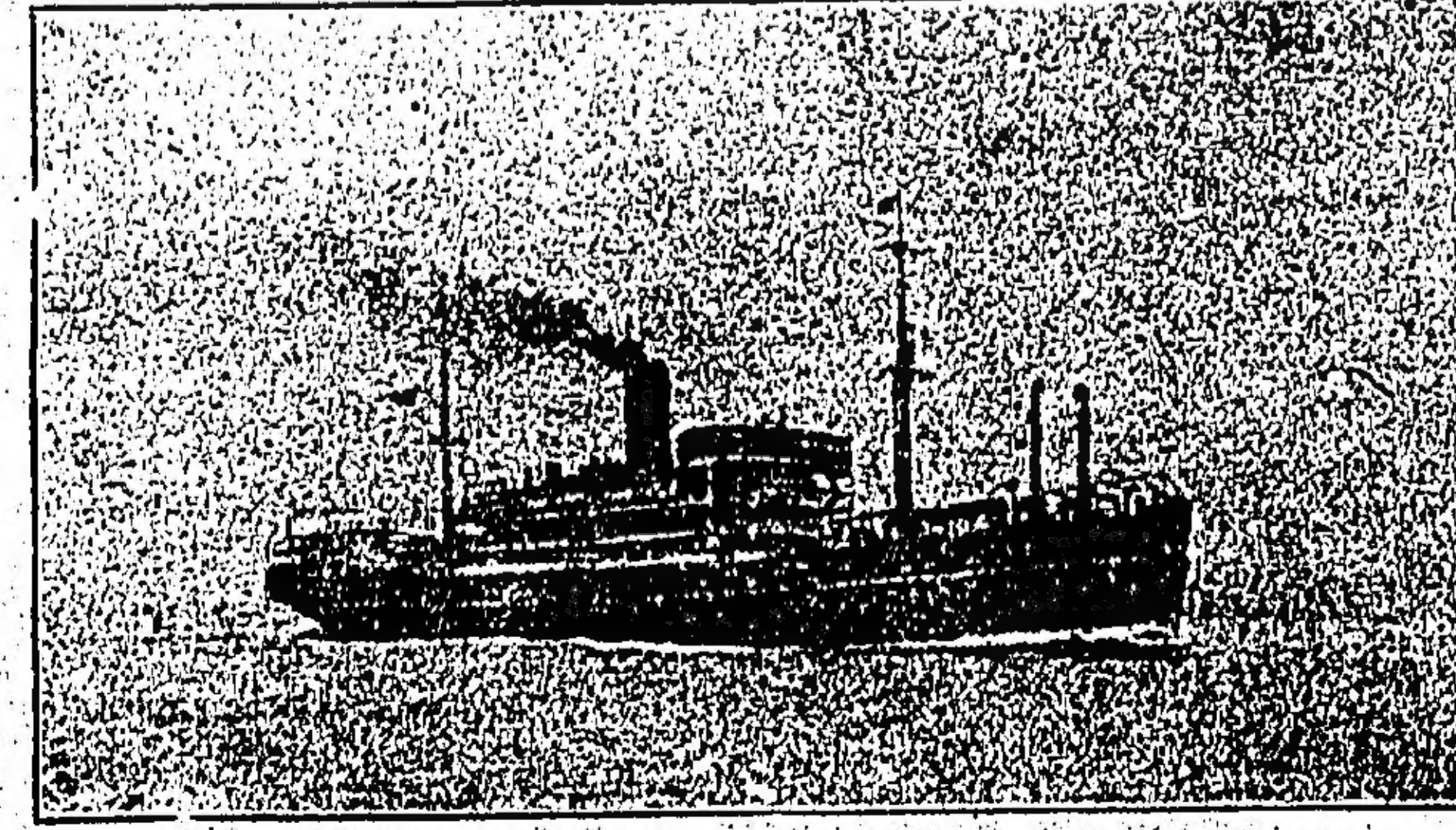
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Hong Kong, Thursday, June 16, 1927.

HANKOW TO BE ATTACKED.

There has been another turn of the wheel in China and today we are presented with a new situation. General Chiang Kai-shek, instead of devoting all his energy as before to racing for Peking, has now decided that the capital can wait and he is mustering his strength for an attack against Hankow first. Meanwhile the Reds have not been permitting the grass to grow under their feet, for they have succeeded in bringing about a strong alliance, with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in command of the Hankow troops. Whether Chiang Kai-shek's change of tactics was due in the first place to word of the Communist alliance or the Communist alliance was the outcome of the new Nanking plan becoming known to the Reds, it is of course almost impossible to judge in Hong Kong, nor is it any easier to guess whether the sensational change in the general situation is the result of any understanding between Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin for an alliance, or even a gentlemen's agreement, on the oft-quoted basis of both sides exerting every effort to wipe out the Reds. Such straws as there are to be seen in the wind could be taken to mean almost anything. The recent announcement in Shanghai that Borodin is to be executed, for example, might be construed as being the first step in a campaign that is really to be pushed to a

final conclusion, a determination that can only be carried into effect by Chiang Kai-shek's main forces if Chang Tso-lin is ready to suspend hostilities or is too weak to take the offensive against the Southerners. While such acquiescence or inaction on Chang Tso-lin's part could be taken to indicate a gentlemen's agreement, willingly or reluctantly concluded, we have, on the other hand, the reported determination of the Peking party to defend the capital at all costs. Moreover the Peking party claims that it is powerful enough to beat back the invaders, and with a fine contempt for allies, recently broke off the negotiations with the Tsuchun of Shensi, who offered his assistance on condition that Chang Tso-lin accepted the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Thus it is impossible to say if Chiang Kai-shek's change of plan is dictated by anything but a feeling that the more urgent of his two self-appointed tasks of taking Peking and marching against Hankow is to crush the Reds first. However it seems fairly certain that his new move will bring matters to a head, with a final trial of strength between himself and Hankow. One may deplore the further bloodshed which will result from a decisive clash, but one cannot help feeling that a war-ridden country's sufferings will be smaller in the long run if a decisive clash removes at least one of the combatant factions and puts an end to the intermittent warfare that has followed the split in the Kuomintang. While there are a number of small factions intriguing and fighting among themselves there is no hope of peace, temporary or permanent, but some sort of working arrangement, such as an armistice for an undefined period, might become possible if only two of the more powerful leaders remained. Whether this will be the outcome of Chiang Kai-shek's latest move, as with so many events in China, it is, of course, quite impossible to prophesy.

FUTURE OF TIENTSIN.

According to a cable from London to-day, the question of the British Concession at Tientsin has again been raised in the House of Commons. Questions regarding the progress of

the negotiations, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that negotiations had been suspended while certain points were being settled by the British Minister and the authorities in Peking. Whatever happens to the agreement it is obvious that the British representatives are making a mistake. The agreement, to no one's surprise, but to the almost general regret of Britons in China, has already received the endorsement of the British Legation in Peking, and as its terms indicate that it has been drawn up on the approved lines of the Chamberlain policy towards China, very soon, no doubt, it will receive the seal of approval from the Home Government. From the outset of the negotiation the British Committee, comprising Sir James Jamieson, H.B.M. Consul-General at Tientsin, Col. P. C. Young, Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Council (and head of the Kailan Mining Administration), and Mr. P. B. Kent, a Tientsin lawyer, have worked in secret with representatives of various Chinese parties, including that of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Peking Government (presumably Mr. Wellington Koo's appointee) and the Chihli tupan. Nothing, until the other day, was divulged to Press or public. Now, however, we know the likely fate of Tientsin. As recorded in the "China Mail" on Tuesday last, the British Concession will no longer be called a "Concession." There will be a Chinese President, to be appointed by the Chinese Government. There will be an equal number of Chinese and foreign councillors, who will elect their own chairman. The continuity of all existing enterprises will be provided for. No funds are to be raised or used outside the area. The existing police arrangements will be maintained. And safeguards are recommended which, in the opinion of the British signatories, are sufficient to guarantee, if properly supported, against any tampering with funds. And so on.

But it is now fairly obvious that the Fengtien leaders, with whom the British committee negotiated the agreement for the surrender of the Concession, cannot fulfil their side of it. There is already talk in the North of arrangements being made for "peacefully" handing over Peking to the Southerners when they arrive. If, however, there was no threat from the South, Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Wellington Kooites who call themselves the Peking Government are not in a position to abide by any agreement. Nor is any other party in China. What, then, is going to happen to this agreement? Looking to the fact that the Northern leaders are not in a position to honour its terms, will the British call it off, and say, considering the uncertainty of North China generally, there is not going to be any rendition—at least, not for the present, or will our Government carry on with the negotiations and leave the British Concession in Tientsin—a model Concession in every way—to the mercy of any Chinese leader and his rabble who manages to obtain temporary control of this area?

LOCAL WEDDING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CEREMONY.

MR. WARREN—MISS SULLY.

St. John's Cathedral was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday when the parties were Miss Henrietta Mary Sully, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henry Sully; and Mr. Charles Christie Warren, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clement Warren, of Blundellsands, Lancs.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a gown of white georgette trimmed with silver lace and train of georgette over pale blue crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. The bridesmaids, Misses Rosina Sully and Marjorie May Martin, wore pretty pale blue satin dresses and carried posies, whilst Misses Connie Sully and Barbara Clark, flower girls, were attired in pale blue crepe de chine and carried baskets of pink roses. The bride's mother's dress was of fawn georgette, trimmed with nigger brown and hat to match.

Capt. Walter Allan Balch was best man. Following a reception at Lane, Crawford's restaurant, where the young couple were the recipients of congratulations from many friends, the bride and bridegroom left for Repulse Bay where the honeymoon is being spent prior to departure for England by the s.s. "Mantua" on June 25. The bride's going away dress was of old rose crepe de chine with hat to match.

VICTORIA JAIL.

IS PRESENT BUILDING SUFFICIENT?

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

From the report of the Superintendent of Prisons for 1926, which was presented at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, it will be seen that there has been a gradual increase in the last ten years in the percentage of prisoners to the population of the Colony. This, taken in conjunction with the growth of the population, has resulted in the taxing of prison accommodation, particularly at Victoria Jail.

Although the number of prisoners received during the year was only 172 in excess of 1925, the extent to which the accommodation has been taxed can be gauged from the fact that the daily average number of prisoners has increased since 1917 from 600 to 1,054 and the number of convicts from 209 to 409. The percentage of prisoners to population is 1.84 and that of convicts to population, .052.

Overcrowded.

Victoria Jail is still overcrowded, states the report, although more prisoners have been transferred to Lai Chi Kok. Authority has been given for the improvement of the Hospital, Reception and Office accommodation and this improvement it is hoped will be partially effected this year.

More land was resumed at Lai Chi Kok in November, 1926, and as much as possible placed under cultivation. This land gives part employment to 40 prisoners.

The following details regarding prisoners are given in the report: Fifty four juveniles were admitted during the year, with sentences varying from 24 hours detention to 12 months hard labour. In 2 cases corporal punishment was awarded in addition.

The percentage of convicted awarded for breach of prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 19 as compared with 17.5 for 1925.

There were 183 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Courts in the New Territories against 134 for the previous year.

There were 516 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipline as compared with 792 for the preceding years. Corporal punishment was inflicted in five cases for prison offences.

Seventy seven prisoners were whipped by order of courts. There was no escape, or attempt to escape.

There were 18th deaths (13 natural causes and 5 executions.)

SUDDEN DEATH.

A HAWKER WHO DID NOT RETURN.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. Schofield and a Coroner's jury held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of an elderly Chinese woman who was found on the hillside at Kowloon Tsai on May 22 last.

Dr. J. E. Dovey spoke about holding a post mortem examination. The body was badly decomposed which rendered diagnosis of the cause of death impossible. There were signs, however, of chronic nephritis of the left kidney, which probably caused death which must have been sudden. The witness could find no signs of violence or poisoning.

Other evidence showed that the deceased left home as usual on May 13 to hawk cigarettes and was not seen again. A report was made to the police the following day. Over a week afterwards the body was discovered by a constable on duty in the vicinity of the Kowloon Hospital. The jury returned a verdict that death was from natural causes.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Having been recently fined \$30 by Mr. W. Schofield for theft, a Chinese was yesterday again brought before the Magistrate who reconsidered his previous decision and discharged the accused.

The charge against the accused had been the alleged theft of a fountain pen belonging to Mr. G. E. P. Thompson. The complainant failed to appear at the original hearing of the case and the charge was accordingly amended to one of unlawful possession and the accused was convicted. When the case was re-opened yesterday, Sergeant Morton said that Mr. Thompson had intimated that he did not wish to prosecute. Re-marking that the charge of unlawful possession was withdrawn, and that he was reconsidering his decision, the Magistrate discharged the accused.

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Result of Sixth New Puzzle.

ONE WINNER THIS WEEK.

The "China Mail" has pleasure in announcing the result of the sixth Cross-Word Puzzle of the new series. This has been won by only one competitor with two errors. The winner is:—

Mr. C. M. da Silva,
442, Nathan Road, 1st floor,
Kowloon.

In accordance with the rules a cheque for \$50 will be sent to the winner four days hence under registered cover, together with the congratulations of the "China Mail."

The correct solutions are as follows:—

Across.

1. SYREN; 4. SATANIST; 11. ORAISON; 15. AIL; 16. R.I.V.; 17. SIRDAR; 17. ERNE; 18. ARECA; 20. RID; 22. LEE; 23. ANGEL; 25. SO; 26. OER; 27. PILOTS; 30. ELANUS; 32. SO; 34. AT; 35. CLAMOR; 37. REVERE; 39. ROT; 40. RAMP; 41. BUMPS; 43. OP; 44. PHASIS; 46. OR; 47. STUD; 49. ELECCAMPANE; 52. MESH; 53. LEST; 55. MUNGREL; 58. TODS; 59. ELECT; 60. S.W.

Down.

1. SARZA; 2. RIVAGE; 3. NOSEL; 4. SARASIN; 5. AID; 6. TSAR; 7. AORIST; 8. N.N.; 9. SARLYK; 10. TIME; 12. R.I.C.; 14. LEELEITE; 19. RPREMOUSE; 21. DOSSER; 24. NOUL; 27. PAR; 28. LUFE; 29. OS; 31. LOIMIC; 33. OVANT; 34. AREED; 35. C.R.P.; 36. ARBALIST; 38. EN; 42. PSALMS; 43. ORA; 45. HE; 46. OYNE; 47. S.E.; 48. URE; 49. NARE; 50. CHAY; 51. ALE; 52. M.L.T.; 54. TO; 56. G.L.; 57. E.C.

\$450 CLAIM.

CONTRACT DAMAGES CLAIM LOST.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

Judgment for the defendants was given at the Summary Court yesterday in the case in which the Wo Hing firm, of 8 Kwai Heung Street, gunny bag dealers, claimed against Messrs. Kotel and Company, of 34, Queen's Road Central, for \$450 as compensation for loss of delivering goods under contract, because of alleged damages sustained through another contract.

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that they contracted with the defendants for certain goods, delivery of which became due on April 20. They paid for the goods, but the defendants refused to make delivery until they had been paid \$450 as compensation in respect of another contract, in which they alleged that the plaintiffs' delay in taking delivery of that contract had caused certain other goods to arrive late with consequent damages.

An Appeal.

They paid the money under protest as they would have suffered a financial loss if they had not taken delivery.

The defendants said that the money was paid as a consideration of obtaining delivery of the goods under the April contract, and compensation with regard to the earlier contract had been agreed upon at \$450. They said the plaintiffs were really asking for their money back.

His Honour (Mr. P. Jacks) gave judgment for the defendants, and Mr. Owen (for the plaintiffs) intimated that an application for leave to appeal would be made.

Mr. L. D. Turner was for the defendants.

According to the mistress of a cargo boat, one of her folk has disappeared in the harbour, and apparently, has been drowned. The boat was unloading rice alongside the s.s. "Apouy." When the ship was about to sail and the boat's crew had returned, the man in question was found to be missing.

The "Naval & Military Record" states:—"The British Navy is almost as familiar with Mr. Chen Van-sen, of Shanghai, as it formerly was with Mr. Jelly Belly, of Weihaiwei. Chen is the chief contract pilot of the port, and usually employed by warships. As he is paid a regular monthly salary, work or no work, there is no inducement to try and dispense with his services. Besides, Shanghai is a very tricky place, with constantly changing conditions. The Chinese pilots are a remarkable brotherhood and keep another well posted, by some mysterious means of communication, in all the latest news of shifting sands and tides. A naval writer says:—A gunboat, with Chen conning, is just rounding the turn at Woosung, when a Jardine Matheson ship, outward bound, is met. Chen puts up his glass and watches the other pilot intently. Presently he waves his hat, turns to the navigating officer, and announces:—'Silver Island Passage, twenty-one feet of water have got, can do.'—Now, is not someone pulling somebody's leg a little strenuously? asks the "North China Daily News."

CHINA NEWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FORCES IN CHINA

Extra Lost to the British Taxpayer.

London, June 15. In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Mr. Walter Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, estimated that the additional cost falling on the Navy vote due to the additional naval forces in China was up to the present £240,000.

Captain Douglas King stated, probably the British force in the Legation guard at Peking would be reinforced by about one company.

He had no reason to alter the previous estimate of the cost of the Shanghai Defence Force.

Captain King added that he understood the Municipality was not claiming any rent for the Defence Force.

Mr. G. Locker Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said he was unable to express an opinion whether all the Powers interested in the Far East were observing a policy of non-interference in purely Chinese matters, but that policy was being followed by Britain who hoped to secure its general adoption as far as possible.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister of Air, said the total additional charge up to the present falling on the air vote in respect of the despatch of air units to China was approximately £40,000.—Reuter.

TIENSIN'S FUTURE.

"Certain Points" Now Being Settled.

London, June 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Locker Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told a questioner that British troops had been despatched to Peking and Tientsin in view of an agreement between the Powers and the Chinese Government in 1901.

Questioned regarding the progress of the negotiations relating to Tientsin, Mr. Locker Lampson said that since the previous statement on February 5 negotiations had been suspended while certain points were being settled by the British Minister and the authorities in Peking.

Therefore at present it was not proper to make a public statement.—Reuter.

GENERAL DUNCAN.

Ties Between Britain and America.

Peking, June 10. Major-General Duncan, speaking before a record attendance at a luncheon to-day of the Anglo-American Association, chose for his subject Anglo-American friendship, which, he said, he had always tried to encourage.

After mentioning Mr. Walter Page (one-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James) among those who had done much to cement Anglo-American friendship, he referred to Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who, he said, was a popular hero in Shanghai, not only among Americans, but also among the British.

In conclusion Major-General Duncan mentioned his own close relations with Brigadier-General Smalley Butler and declared that if trouble occurred here there was no doubt that Anglo-American operation would be as close in Peking and Tientsin as it had been recently at Shanghai.

The remaining foreigners of the Peking Syndicate mines at Chiao-ping in Honan have left and are expected in Peking this evening. They left largely owing to the activities of the "Red Spears." Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang sent 100 extreme propagandists to stir up the "Red Spears." Hence the foreigners feared that a movement would develop along lines similar to the peasant risings in Hunan with murders among the gentry and the destruction of foreign and other property.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

Both Sides Loot The Port of Hankow.

Shanghai, June 15. Japanese reports state that Chiang Kai-shek's troops have captured Haichow seaport in northern Kiangsu after fierce fighting. When it was known that the Southerners were approaching Sun Chuan-fang's troops commented looting the town and the process was completed by the Southerners who robbed and outraged in a wholesale fashion.

Japanese women and children had already been evacuated and the Japanese males escaped in the clothes they stood in after witnessing terrible scenes.

After a body of Southerners fired on the Japanese refugee ship

GENEVA DECISION.

FAMOUS QUESTIONNAIRE KILLED.

LABOUR OFFICE REGRET.

Geneva, June 15. The Labour Conference by 65 to 23 votes decided to exclude the question of trade union freedom from the agenda of the next conference, thus killing the famous questionnaire to the governments as regards the freedom of association and combination which refers to the rights both of employers and workers.

Thus a very bad impression has been produced at the International Labour Office which regards the matter as one of the most important on the agenda of the present conference. There is some condemnation of the attitude of the employers and workers groups and some Government delegates, for instance those of Canada, Japan and the Netherlands who voted for exclusion.—Reuter.

Firing of Wages. Geneva, June 15. During the discussion at the International Labour Conference on the minimum wage questionnaire, Mr. Lall, of the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, approved the questionnaire, which he said the Raj favoured. The Raj would gladly co-operate in the preliminary inquiry.

Mr. Freestone, of the Union Labour Department, declared that wage-fixing machinery was fairly advanced in South Africa and there was a growing opinion in favour of the abolition of home work.

Insurance Questions. The draft questionnaire was adopted by 80 to 22 votes.

The conference also adopted by 27 to 9 votes draft the convention dealing with sickness insurance in industry, commerce and domestic service, and the draft convention relating to sickness insurance in agriculture by 85 to 9 votes.

The British employers abstained from voting on the last-named.

The conference adopted a "recommendation" by 99 votes to 0 regarding sickness insurance.

The session closes to-morrow. A League Council communiqué states that the delegates to the conference examined questions left in suspense at last December's meeting and have again unanimously noted a desire to pursue the Locarno policy which has already given important results in the interests of peace.—Reuter.

"Kobai Maru" and then boarded and looted the vessel. The refugees and crew offered no resistance despite the insolent behaviour of the troops. The Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai has protested to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and requested that full protection be given the Japanese remaining in Haichow.—Reuter.

Hankow Holiday. Hankow, June 15.

New posters appearing in Hankow indicate that Huanan is strongly anti-Communist and also that Kiangsi has definitely turned against Hankow. The posters outside the General Labour Union headquarters denounce the generals commanding at Changsha, Kiukiang and Nanking for "massacring" large numbers of Communists in those cities.

Teng Seng-chi, Sun Fo and Teng Yen-ta returned to Hankow from Chengchow last evening. Hsu Chien has left Chengchow for Kaifeng and has not returned to Hankow. A mass meeting of welcome to the victorious Nationalist soldiers has been arranged for to-morrow and a general holiday is being observed.

The Hankow Government reports that at a conference, at Chengchow between their leaders and Feng Yu-hsiang, the latter agreed to respect the authority of the Hankow Government and gave an assurance of his allegiance, wherefore, Hankow troops are returning to Hankow and leaving the Northern campaign in Feng's hands.—Reuter.

Red Spears Harass North. Peking, June 15.

Chiang Kai-shek's troops are entering Shantung while the Northerners are concentrating at Chucheng, fifty miles from Tsingtao.

The Red Spears are considerably harassing the Northerners' communications in the vicinity of Shunthefu, Chihli.—Reuter.

Manila Reds Active. Manila, June 15.

Owing to the stevedore strike at Manila the Cavite Navy Yard has sent a force of stevedores to transfer supplies for the Marines in China from the "President Taft" to the transport "Henderson." The supplies are for 5,000 men for two months. The work is being rushed as the "Henderson" is leaving for Tientsin on Friday.

As no commercial cargo is being unloaded the "Taft" and two other vessels will be delayed by the strike.—Reuter.

Later. The Dollar Line have obtained some strike breakers and it is expected that the "Taft" will sail on schedule.—Reuter.

BACK TO JAIL.

DR. COOK OF NORTH POLE FAME.

REVOKING OF PAROLE.

New Orleans, June 15. The United States Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the United States District Court of Northern Texas granting Dr. Frederick Cook, of North Pole fame, five years' parole.



Dr. Frederick Cook.

Dr. Cook is at present serving a sentence for using the American mails in a manner contrary to the regulations.—Reuter's American Service.

Dr. Frederick Cook, the erstwhile New York dentist, explorer, and lecturer, who, nineteen years ago, started the world by claiming to have discovered the North Pole, obtained five years' liberty on parole from Leavenworth Penitentiary, where he had been since 1923 serving a fourteen years' sentence for fraud in connection with oil-stock promotion. After his five years' period of liberty had elapsed Cook was to return to prison unless he was pardoned in the meanwhile. His application for liberty was granted by Judge Wilson, who stated that he had found that national sentiment considered Cook's sentence too severe. Fourteen years at Cook's age and in his state of health was virtually a sentence for life, Judge Wilson said, and he believed that the judge who sentenced him laboured under the false impression that Cook had hoarded an immense sum of ill-gotten money. The Government Prosecutor questioned Judge Wilson's authority to parole a prisoner once he is in jail, and opposed Cook's release.

DEATH OF MR. TRIPP. CHAIRMAN OF WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY.

SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY.

New York, June 15. The death is announced of Mr. Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric Company.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. Guy Eastman Tripp, besides being the Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric Company, was a director of numerous other companies and a banking concerns. He was appointed chief of the production division of the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, in January 1918 and resigned as assistant to the Chief Ordnance, U.S.A., in November of the same year, being awarded the D.S.M. in 1919 "for exceptionally meritorious service to the United States Government."

USE A BED NET. BEST PRECAUTION AGAINST MALARIA. FAMOUS SCIENTIST'S VIEWS.

London, June 15. "No city in the Empire has made more progress, so far as malaria control is concerned, as Singapore," declares Sir Ronald Ross, whose report on malarial control has been published after a four months journey of 20,000 miles in India and Malaya to inspect the progress of anti-malarial operations, whence returned in February.

Sir Ronald Ross advocates the best net as the best precaution against malaria. He thinks Malaya may quite possibly succeed in banishing malaria, but Calcutta has much to learn from Singapore.—Reuter.

NEW DIVIDENDS. Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following rubber and mining dividends:—

Ayer Hitam, 15% final (55% for the year); Kampong Kamunting 2/4 (43rd) 4/- for the year.

Quotations. Allenbys £3.00. Ayer Panas 12.25. Changkat Serdangs 9.30. Connemaras 2.40. Glenafics 2.92½. Jerams 1.30 c.d. Jimahs 2.65. Kedahs 4.25. Lunas 3.60. Malaka Pindas 2.70. New Serendahs 4.65. Pajams 2.55. Sandycrofts 2.90.

DISARMAMENT. Geneva, June 15.

The Council of the League of Nations has adopted a report in favour of continuing the work of the preparatory disarmament committee.—Reuter.

WIFE'S CLAIM.

A Question of Passage Money.

JUDGE ON A TRIVIAL DISPUTE.

Shanghai, June 11.

In H.M. Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Peter Grain delivered two judgments in the cases in which Mrs. R. E. Fitzroy Lloyd was the plaintiff and her husband Mr. C. S. Fitzroy Lloyd was the defendant.

Referring to the first case the judge said:—

The plaintiff is the wife of defendant from whom she was granted a decree of judicial separation by the Court on November 13, 1920, on the ground of the adultery of the defendant.

The defendant is employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and the permanent home of both during their married life has been China.

The defendant was in England on leave in 1925, with his wife and daughter. At the termination of his leave in October, 1925, he returned to China, leaving his wife and daughter in England. In February, 1926, the defendant wrote to his wife saying he was lonely and that as soon as he could raise £100 he would cable it to her and she must come out. But on April 2, 1926, he wrote to his wife and said he had committed adultery.

The plaintiff on receipt of this letter, having no money in hand from her husband borrowed £160 from her sister, for the purpose of securing passages for herself and daughter, and returned to Shanghai, arriving July 15, 1926, for the purpose of coming to some arrangement as regards her matrimonial affairs.

The statement of claim alleges that on the arrival of his wife and daughter in Shanghai the defendant received a refund of £160 from the Chinese Maritime Customs for the fares of his wife and daughter, and it is alleged that he received this sum, namely, £160, for and on behalf of his wife, and the plaintiff now claims this amount. In the alternative it is pleaded that there was an implied contract by the defendant to pay his wife this sum of money if she handed him the vouchers for the passages, without which he could not obtain the refund from the Customs.

Money Due To Wife. The defendant, in his defence, denied that he received the sum of £160 refund from the Customs, and if he did he is under no liability to repay it to his wife, and denies that the vouchers were delivered to him for the purpose of obtaining the refund, and denies that he obtained the £160 by the use of the vouchers. It is also argued on behalf of the defendant that there is no consideration to support a contract between the husband and wife, in this case, to pay the money. It is further argued that the sister who lent the money is the right person to sue the husband for the return of the £160.

The statement of claim is not very clear as to whether it is alleged that the money was received from the Customs for and on behalf of the wife. But if this is claimed it is quite certain that it cannot be upheld. The only contract so far as the Customs is concerned is a contract between the Customs and the husband, that is to give the husband certain refunds on behalf of wife and child on their return from leave in China, subject to the rules and regulations of the service.

There is no obligation on the Customs to refund money to the wife, and it is apparent from the evidence in this case that the wife cannot obtain the refund direct, it being only obtainable by some one employed in the service of the Customs. But the alternative plea is that there was an implied contract between the plaintiff and the defendant on the condition that the plaintiff handed over to him the vouchers for the passages the defendant would obtain for her refund. And it was not denied at that time that, as far as the husband was concerned, that she was entitled to the refund and that it was money due to her. In fact it was not denied until the case came to Court.

Judgment for Plaintiff. I am of opinion that I am justified in inferring that there was an agreement on behalf of the defendant that the money paid was money due to her and to which she was entitled, her money in fact, and that if the plaintiff would hand over the vouchers he, the defendant, would become the agent for his wife in collecting the money which she could not collect herself, nor could the defendant collect it without her vouchers, hence the agreement arrived at.

I also think that the defendant well knew that this was the agreement between them and that it was not till a later period when the question of alimony came before the Court that he altered his mind, and determined to hand over nothing to his wife save what the Court compelled him to do.

Under these circumstances I find for the plaintiff, and give judgment for her for £160 and costs.

A Trivial Dispute. In the case of Rose Ethel Fitzroy Lloyd v. Charles Sidney Fitzroy Lloyd, and Charles Sidney Fitzroy Lloyd v. Rose Ethel Fitzroy Lloyd, the Judge said:—

Mrs. Lloyd claims certain household goods and chattels or £1,000 their value, and £150 for their detention.

The statement of claim is dated and in a summons dated May 9, 1927, taken out by the husband he asks that the Court shall determine the title to possession between himself and his wife of certain property set out in the summons. The list of goods in both cases is the same, so I propose to deal with the two matters together.

I much regret that the time of the Court and my time should be wasted in this trivial dispute. And cannot help thinking that the parties are most unreasonable in not having come to some settlement or agreement in the matter.

But as they have not done so, it becomes my duty to arrive at some conclusion on the matter. This I have to do, on the most unsatisfactory evidence and information, namely, the statements of each party only, which are mainly contradictory.

The award of some 40 items of household goods was then detailed.

The Judge remarked:—The principles I have adopted in settling these claims is that the wife is more likely to know the origin of the household goods than the husband, and that the goods from the time they come into possession of the household are more under the wife's observation than that of the husband, and she is more likely to remember their origin recalled and fixed in her memory than the husband.

Such of the chattels that I have given to the wife must be returned to her, or their equivalent value but I trust that these parties will not ask me to assess the value of a bedspread, elder-down quilt, or blankets.

COMPLETE RUPTURE.

YUGO-SLAVIA BREAKS WITH ALBANIA.

TIME FOR LEAGUE TO ACT.

Rugby, June 15.

Replying to a question whether the Foreign Secretary would bring the matter of the strained relations between Albania and Yugo-Slavia before the Council of the League of Nations, Mr. G. Locker Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Sir Austen Chamberlain was now in Geneva attending a meeting of the Council and it might be regarded as assured that he would use his discretion as to the best means of assisting the two parties to reach satisfactory settlement.—British Wireless Service.

Break Comes. Belgrade, June 15.

A complete rupture in Yugo-Slav and Albanian relations has been reached.—Reuter.

Later. The Albanian Minister has received his passports and leaves immediately. The Yugo-Slav consuls have been instructed to leave Albania.—Reuter.

[A Belgrade cable dated June 6 stated: There has been a serious sequel to the arrest by the Albanian police of an Albanian named Jurashkovitch, employed as a dragoman in the Yugo-Slav Legation at Tirana, on a charge of spying. Despite Yugo-Slav protests, his release has been refused, and now the Yugo-Slav Charge d'Affaires and the entire Legation staff have sailed from Durazzo.]

PRAYA INCIDENT SEQUEL.

The Chinese who were yesterday remanded on a charge of assault and throwing another man's bicycle into the harbour at West Point, was this morning discharged by Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The complainant's evidence was unsatisfactory when he spoke about identifying the accused because he had some blood on his nose, after first saying that he himself had been hit on the nose. The police reported that they went to the Praya both yesterday morning and again at 5 p.m., when the tide was low, but could find no trace of the complainant's bicycle. The Magistrate told the accused to take or leave the bicycle produced in Court. Accused took it.

himself, nor could the defendant collect it without her vouchers, hence the agreement arrived at.

I also think that the defendant well knew that this was the agreement between them and that it was not till a later period when the question of alimony came before the Court that he altered his mind, and determined to hand over nothing to his wife save what the Court compelled him to do.

Under these circumstances I find for the plaintiff, and give judgment for her for £160 and costs.

A Trivial Dispute. In the case of Rose Ethel Fitzroy Lloyd v. Charles Sidney Fitzroy Lloyd, and Charles Sidney Fitzroy Lloyd v. Rose Ethel Fitzroy Lloyd, the Judge said:—

Mrs. Lloyd claims certain household goods and chattels or £1,000 their value, and £150 for their detention.

The statement of claim is dated and in a summons dated May 9, 1927, taken out by the husband he asks that the Court shall determine the title to possession between himself and his wife of certain property set out in the summons. The list of goods in both cases is the same, so I propose to deal with the two matters together.

I much regret that the time of the Court and my time should be wasted in this trivial dispute. And cannot help thinking that the parties are most unreasonable in not having come to some settlement or agreement in the matter.

But as they have not done so, it becomes my duty to arrive at some conclusion on the matter. This I have to do, on the most unsatisfactory evidence and information, namely, the statements of each party only, which are mainly contradictory.

The award of some 40 items of household goods was then detailed.

The Judge remarked:—The principles I have adopted in settling these claims is that the wife is more likely to know the origin of the household goods than the husband, and that the goods from the time they come into possession of the household are more under the wife's observation than that of the husband, and she is more likely to remember their origin recalled and fixed in her memory than the husband.

Such of the chattels that I have given to the wife must be returned to her, or their equivalent value but I trust that these parties will not ask me to assess the value of a bedspread, elder-down quilt, or blankets.

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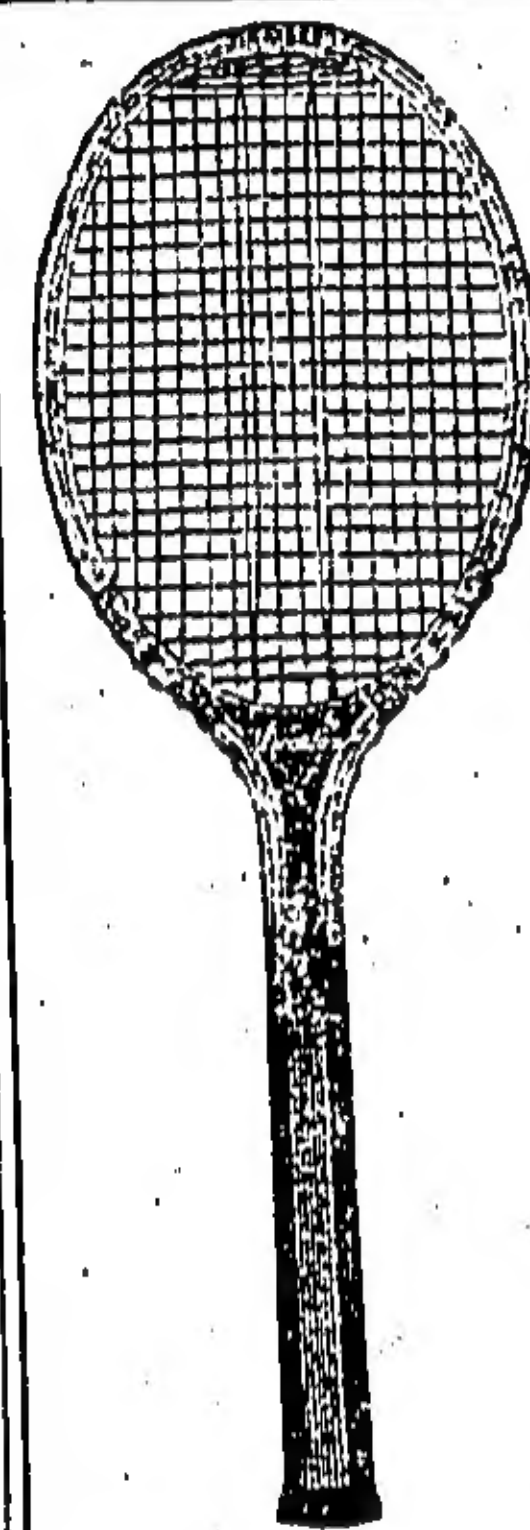
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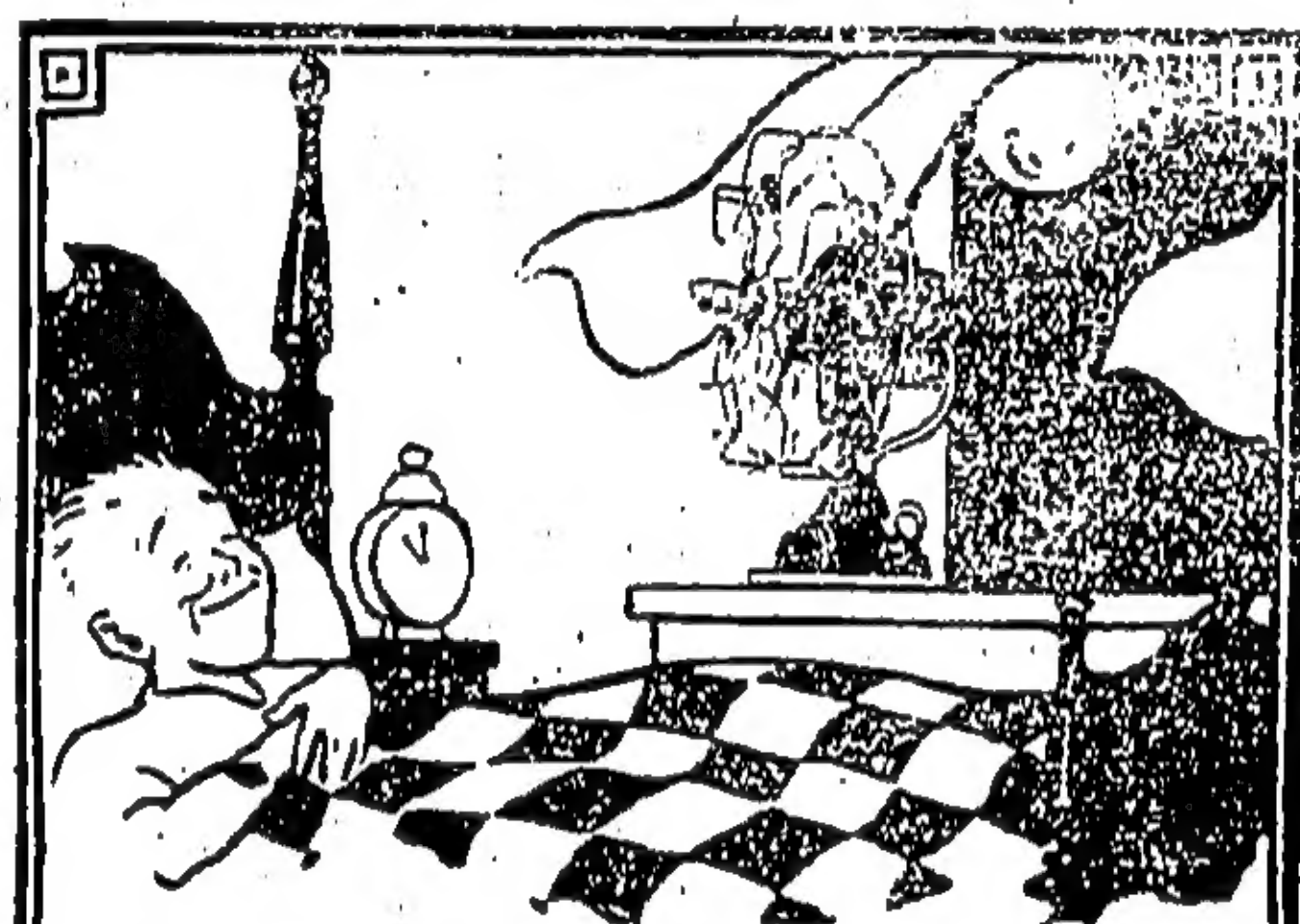
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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

Again has the civil war in China taken a startling turn. General Chiang Kai-shek is going after Hankow first instead of Peking, and this decision has occasioned a series of complications, which are all set forth, and the situation sized up, in this week's "Overland China Mail."

Various moves by the foreign troops in China are being made almost daily, mainly as a result of the threat to Tientsin and the North generally by the advancing Southerners. Fresh disturbances and a degree of anti-British feeling have broken out again in Shanghai and other places; the arrest of Comrade Borodin and other "Reds" has been ordered—all matters appertaining to China in Arms are covered in this issue.

Then we have Hong Kong itself. An interesting account of the development of the Peak Tramway, and what it is proposed to do in the future; how we are looking after the British troops here; how Hong Kong is growing and how the effects of the boycott are gradually wearing away; details of important changes in local laws.

Also, in this week's "Overland China Mail" will be found the week's social happenings, sports, China cables, articles on politics and other subjects—in fact, all the news and all the views go to make up the "Overland." Send it Home!

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

There was a clean bill of health for the Colony over the 24 hours ended June 15.

The current issue of the "British North Borneo Gazette" contains the following paragraph:—We hear that the Courts may have to try an interesting action shortly. It appears that a Chinese was betrothed to a girl and was supposed to marry her at the Consulate-General on Sunday, May 15. After the ceremony the bridegroom discovered that he had not married his betrothed, but another girl who had been substituted. He had not discovered the exchange during the ceremony owing to the heavy veil worn. We feel inclined to ask "What should A do?"

Which is London's tidest park? (asks the "Daily Chronicle.") Now that attention of summer picnickers is being drawn afresh to the criminality of leaving litter about, it is refreshing to know that all park users do not need such admonition. One day a keeper at Richmond Park assured me with great pride that he walks in "the tidest park in London." People have never got into the habit of throwing paper and other rubbish about in Richmond Park, it seems, partly, perhaps, because they never see any bad examples of littering to follow. That is the opinion of the keeper in question. I wonder whether the keepers of other parks agree with him?

There must be in various parts of the country a good deal of old Chinese wallpaper such as that which the Duke of Atholl is selling at Sotheby's, observes the "Star." In the eighteenth century a lot of this wonderfully painted wallpaper was brought from China for decorating houses, and possibly some of it has been stored away and never used, as in the case of the 24 rolls which the Duke is selling. These are unrolled, and just as they came from the East years ago. This painted Chinese paper is very beautiful, mostly with long-tailed pheasants and other brilliantly hued birds interspersed among bright flowers and green foliage, and the colours remain remarkably fresh and unfaded after being hung a century. At Logie House, Aberdeenshire, the seat of Col. George Milne, there is some of this exquisite Oriental wallpaper as good as ever.

A European passer-by discovered the decomposed body of a Chinese hanging from a tree off Bowen Road, near the Peak reservoir yesterday.

There are 1,160,000 Japanese subjects living outside the Japanese Empire, of whom 530,000 are Koreans and 9,000 Formosans. Of the total number, 790,000 live on the Asian mainland, 150,000 in North America, 140,000 in Hawaii and other Polynesian islands and 60,000 in South America. In the Japanese Empire there are 28,280 foreigners, of whom 20,221 are Chinese, Americans in Japan number 1,971, British 1,961, Germans 1,062, Russians 1,176, and French 403.

A great new "Empire Push" will soon be in full activity. A fourfold effort is to be made to bring the knowledge of the wonders of the British Empire to the minds of our people at home and to stimulate trade. It is felt by many that as our trade with foreign countries is going down and our trade with the Dominions and Colonies is going up, the only real hope for ending unemployment and getting rid of high taxes and low wages is to increase our Empire exports and imports.

It is difficult to imagine the grounds of a Royal residence looking as crowded as a football enclosure during a Cup final (says the "Sunday Chronicle.") Yet this is actually the aspect of Windsor's glorious gardens each Sunday of the Royal family's residence there when the gardens are thrown open to the public, and a band plays for them on the East Terrace. The custom is an old one, dating from the time of George III. and Queen Charlotte, who were wont to go a step further and promenade among their subjects.

Jokes about the Torchlight Tattoo are pouring in, says the "North China Daily News." Of course, it will be understood that there must have been many thousands of Chinese who would not have heard of the affair beforehand, and in any case would not have understood it, but it is a real surprise to learn that when the "1812" bombardment started the troops in Nantao and Chapel stood to arms! Still better is the assertion, said to have been very widely circulated, that Major-General Duncan has "gone Tientsin more far" with the very useful proceeds of the Tattoo!

No. 40 Elgin Street was sold at Messrs. Lammet's Auction Rooms yesterday, Mr. Sang Fat becoming the purchaser for \$28,600 (an increase of \$5,600 on the upset price).

It is now possible to cover a bathroom wall with opalescent glass in any colour. This glass is about a quarter of an inch thick and is seen in several shades of blue, green, and red, as well as in ivory, cream, salmon, orange, and mauve (says the "Manchester Guardian"). All these colours can also be obtained, in a marble effect, which many people prefer to the plain glass. This glass is a most accommodating material, because it can be cut into squares of any size, or into long narrow pieces to form borders, thus making possible many fine and uncommon colour schemes. Glass of this kind is an ideal cover for the walls of a bathroom, as nothing could be more hygienic. It is economical, too, as the glass will last almost as long as the house stands, for it is not easily damaged and cannot wear out. It is already very popular for the bathroom, and is also being used for halls, kitchens, and other walls where permanence is preferable to change of fashion.

The careful scrutiny of alleged faked Whistler pictures which is engaging Mr. Walter Sickert—himself one of Whistler's pupils—at the moment reminds us of the simple errors which have at times given away otherwise skilful forgeries. Colours, of course, are the chief of the picturefakers' pitfalls. Prussian blue and cobalt were quite unknown to the old masters, though forgers frequently try to improve their work by using them. The wood panel on which the canvas is placed has betrayed more than one fake, for careful scrutiny revealed present-day screws. As with pictures, so with other fields of the forger's activity. "Antique" furniture of the Stuart period has been found to be mahogany, a wood not used for furniture in Europe until comparatively recent times. Most amazing of all perhaps was a forged Treasury note, which actually found its way into a bank. It was betrayed by a simple fact—the back of it was quite blank.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. E. C. Richards of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Singapore, is being transferred to Kuala Lumpur.

The "Straits Times" learns from Government House that Lady Clifford, C.B.E., the wife of H. E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and better known to the world under her former name of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, under which she won for herself so great a reputation in the literary and dramatic world of London and America, sailed from Southampton on June 4, on board the P. and O. "Kashgar," and is expected to arrive in the Straits Settlements towards the current month.

There are still a few people in Malaya who will remember Brigadier-General Sir Gordon Guggisberg, from the days when he was stationed in Singapore, with the Royal Engineers, from 1889 to 1896, states the "Malaya Mail." He married the well-known actress, Miss Decima Moore, and spent the latter part of his career in West Africa. We read in the "Times" of April 28: "Sir Gordon Guggisberg, who has been Governor of the Gold Coast since 1919, left Accra, the capital, on his way home last Saturday. His departure was marked by demonstrations of affection from 30,000 people, who lined the streets and gathered on the beach to show their appreciation of the progress made by the country during his governorship."

Mrs. Baldwin is never backward in well-doing, and she has her own original methods of helping the institutions which particularly interest her. One would have thought it impossible to find a new way of raising money for a good cause, yet Mrs. Baldwin has done it. She has hit upon the novel idea of collecting from her friends old gramophone records. These she sells to the makers of records presumably to be melted down, and the proceeds are being sent to the Young Women's Christian Association for the fund which is being raised to establish a central club in London for business girls. The city girl has always had a strong claim on the interest of Mrs. Baldwin. During the General Strike the Prime Minister's wife organised a service of cars to take girls to and from their offices. It worked very unostentatiously and very efficiently, performing a service which was highly appreciated.

Mr. Jacob Epstein, the famous sculptor, whose Ramsay MacDonald bust has been acquired by the Glasgow Art Galleries Committee, is married to a Scotswoman. His wife was a Miss Dunlop, a native of Inverness. She and her husband holidayed in Inverness last year, and both are highly pleased that for the first time his work has now been officially recognised by a leading Scottish gallery.

Not only royal patronage, but the fact that society is "buying British" accounts for a remarkable rush of orders received by the many ladies who have recently gone into business. Most of the dresses for the forthcoming Court will be home creations. Lady Angela Forbes is one who has proved conspicuously successful as a creator of lovely dresses, and now Lady Clanmorris has joined the distinguished company of titled women who are creating fashions. It is significant that within a week two famous heads of business houses in London and New York have predicted the near approach of a time when Paris would lose its leadership. This is no rosy and fantastic dream. Nearly all the distinguished women who now control the smart fashion shops in the West End are flourishing.

It must be very little that Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Cook have in common; nevertheless, remarks a writer in a Glasgow paper, they appear to favour the same restaurant. A certain rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Holborn, and by no means the most democratic of restaurants, is rapidly becoming a rallying ground for Labour M.P.s and Trade Union leaders. The fact that it is not far from the Miners' and Railwaymen's headquarters may have something to do with the fact. Nevertheless, on a recent day, I encountered in the entrance hall Mr. Cook, talking noisily as usual, and a group of miners' delegates, all exhibiting that difficult sartorial peculiarity of Labour men and bookmakers, namely, walking about with heavy overcoats thrust back and hands deep in trousers' pockets. Within the restaurant sat the sedate Mr. Arthur Henderson, still bronzed from his Australian tour, lunching with his son, Mr. "Willie" Henderson. On this occasion Mr. "Jimmy" Thomas was not to be seen.

White Lodge, which will henceforth be pleasantly remembered as the first country-house of the Duke and Duchess of York, is now almost ready for its second "house-warming." That is, unless Lord and Lady Lee decide, like their royal predecessors, to dispense with this once popular ceremony. The donor of Chequers to the nation has now completed his removal to the famous villa in Richmond Park. Even the books and pictures are in order. The comfortable library, with its delightful outlook, and the special picture room, which is an innovation, reveal at a glance the catholic and cultured tastes of Lord Lee and his gifted wife. No drastic alterations have been made to White Lodge, and a recent visitor found many little things which were reminiscent of its previous royal occupants.

A boy of 14½ is the youngest exhibitor at the Paris Salon, which was opened last month in the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees. He is Tony Ricou, the son of M. Georges Ricou, who since 1925, in conjunction with M. Louis Masson, has been responsible for directing the Opera Comique and who under his agreement will have that job for another five years. Tony, who is represented by two studies of still life, is a member of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, one of the two societies the members of which form the Salon. Anglo-Saxon names in the same section of the Salon are those of Beatrice How, expressing the delicious charm of childhood, the Australian, G. J. Conates, showing an excellent portrait of a young girl, and the American portrait painter Mrs. Leslie Cotton.

The promotion of Sir William Peyton to the full rank of General, seems to have escaped notice. It merits attention because it serves as a useful reminder that Napoleon's saying about knapbacks and Marshal's batons is by no means a fiction. Sir William Peyton has not attained to Marshal's rank yet, but his first promotion was when he received his commission within twenty months of enlistment, and it may be said that he has won every other step upwards by real merit. He joined the Army for a romantic reason. Friends, especially those of the lady he wished to marry, twitted him as being a young man with no prospects. No recruit ever applied himself with so much determination to soldiering. He has gained distinction on the battlefield and has had two miraculous escapes from death.

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TENNIS TOURNAMENT DRAW.

OPENING GAMES.

London, June 15. The draw at Wimbledon, for the first time in the tennis tournament's history, has resulted in the leading players being selected according to ability irrespective of nationality.

The special committee has ranked the selected players in the following order:—

Lacoste (France).
Tilden (America).
Borotra (France).
Cochet (France).
Harada (Japan).
Raymond (Britain).
Brugnon (France).
J. Kozuloh (Czechoslovakia).
The lady players have been placed in the following order:—
Miss Helen Wills (America).
Miss Godfree (Belgium).
Miss Bonman (Holland).
Socorita Alvarez (Spain).
Miss Ryan (America).
Miss Mallory (America).
Miss Heine (South Africa).
Miss Peacock (South Africa).
In the men's doubles, Cochet and Brugnon, Lacoste and Borotra, Tilden and Hunter, and Condon and Raymond have come together.
Miss Heine and Mrs. Peacock, Miss Wills and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Godfree and Miss Nuthall will play in the women's doubles.



Miss Betty Nuthall.

In the mixed doubles Mr. and Mrs. Godfree (the holders), Borotra and Mlle. Bordes, Hunter and Miss Ryan, and Tilden and Mrs. Mallory will join forces.

First Round Play.

London, June 16. A tit bit in the opening stages of the tournament was the Anglo-German battle of youth between Betty Nuthall and Fraulein Aussem, which was followed by a match between Miss Harvey and Frau Friedleben.

Play in the men's singles has so far brought forth nothing of par-



Tilden in Action.

ticular interest. All the French stars have secured easy passages into the second round. Tilden meets the Englishman, Pratt. Hunter will probably have the most difficult hurdle to surmount when he opposes the Japanese "crack" player, Oka. Godfree meets the Cambridge player, Lester.

In the women's singles Miss Ryan meets Miss Connell, Helen Wills meets Miss Sterry, a well known tournament player, and Mrs. Mallory meets Miss Boas.—Reuter.

LOCAL TENNIS.

K.C.C. DEFEATS CLUB 50 TO 49.

In an "A" Division Tennis League match yesterday the Kowloon Cricket Club defeated the Hong Kong Cricket Club, on the latter's courts, 50-49. Scores:—
Millard and Hyde (K.C.C.) beat Cornaby and Miskin 6-5; beat Green and Sewell 6-5; beat Brerley and Henderson 6-5.

Fincher Bros. (K.C.C.) beat Cornaby and Miskin 6-5; beat Green and Sewell 7-4; beat Brerley and Henderson 7-4.
Piquet and Jack (K.C.C.) lost to Cornaby and Miskin 3-8; lost to Green and Sewell 9-2; beat Brerley and Henderson 7-4.

TO TRY AGAIN.

SIR T. LIPTON AND THE AMERICA CUP.

RACE NEXT YEAR.

London, June 15. Reuter's New York correspondent states that Sir Thomas Lipton has definitely announced that he



will issue a challenge for a race for the America Cup in 1928.

[The decision of Sir Thomas Lipton to make one more attempt to "lift" the America Cup will come as a surprise, as a few years ago it was stated that he had given up hopes of personally bringing the famous international trophy to Britain. It was then announced

LAWN BOWLS.

Will Club Secretaries or Bowls Conveners kindly send in teams for Saturday's League games in time to be published in our issue of Friday?

that Sir Thomas had provided for a fund in his will which will permit the building of "Shamrock" (as all his big racing yachts were named) until the Cup again reposes in the Royal Ulster Yacht Club in Belfast.

This will make Sir Thomas's sixth attempt to wrest the America Cup from the United States during the past 26 years. The last race was in 1920, when the American boat "Resolute" beat "Shamrock IV" by 10 mins. 45 sec.]

BILLIARDS FINAL.

ENGINEERS V. VOLUNTEERS TO-NIGHT.

The final of the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament will commence this evening, when the Royal Engineers (holders) meet the H.K.V. Defence Corps. The second half will be played to-morrow evening, when H.E. the General Officer Commanding will be present and distribute the prizes.

Teams for to-night are:—Spr. Rodgers, Sqn. White and C.Q.M.S. Rose (R.E.) and Ptes. M. M. Silva, L. V. Antonio, and J. R. Soares, all of the Portuguese Co., representing the Volunteers.

To-morrow night the Engineers will call upon Q. M. S. Higgs, S. Sgt. Royal and Q. M. S. Roberts (captain), whilst Cpl. E. D. Black (Armoured Car Co.), Pte. F. P. Sequeira and Sgt. E. A. dos Remedios (captain), both of the Portuguese Co., will play for the H.K.V.D.C.

The Royal Engineers have held the championship for three years. This year they obtained a bye in the first round and subsequently defeated the R. A. P. Corps and the R. A. O. Corps.

The Volunteers also drew a bye in the first round, and then beat the Sanitary Dept. and the 38th Heavy Battery, R.A. The highest break to date is one of 40 made by L/Bdr. Trim of the 38th Heavy Battery, R.A.

The Royal Navy, owing to exigencies of service, were unable to enter teams this year.

THE HUNT CUP.

WIN FOR ASTERUS AT 10 TO 1.

London, June 15. The Hunt Cup resulted as follows:—

Asterus (10-1).
Priory Park (25-1).
Dellus (9-2).
Twenty nine ran. Won by Asterus, same distance between second and third.

U.S. OPEN GOLF.

AMERICANS LEADING IN FIRST ROUND.

141 COMPETITORS.

London, June 15. On the Oakmont (Pennsylvania) course 141 of the leading golfers, including the British Ryder Cup



C. A. Whitcombe.

team, are competing for the American open title.

The competition consists of two rounds of 18 holes, after which the 64 lowest scorers play over 36 holes. The first round was played in wet and foggy weather.

Bobby Jones, the present champion, and Ted Ray, captain of the British Ryder Cup team, went round in 76 each.

The Americans, Harry Hampton and Jimmy Johnston, headed the list with a score of 73. The British representatives, George Duncan, Herbert Jolly and Charles Whitcombe took 84; Boomer took 83; and Compton, Havers and Gadd 79 each.

DEMPSEY AGAIN.

FIGHTING SHARKEY ON JULY 21.

London, June 15.

Reuter's New York correspondent reports that Mr. Tex Rickard has announced that Dempsey and Sharkey will meet on July 21 at the Yankee Stadium in an elimination bout to see who shall meet Tunney for the world's heavyweight championship.

The above is in direct contradiction to the message published last week to the effect that Sharkey was



Tex Rickard.

to meet Tunney for the title, and points to the fact that the well known promoter, Rickard, is adhering to his original intention of giving Dempsey a preliminary run before allowing him an opportunity of regaining the championship crown.

THE LURING PYLE.

U.S. DAVIS CUP TEAM WEAKENED.

The exploits of C. C. Pyle, professional tennis promoter who lured Mlle. Lenglen from her amateur status and signed up Vincent Richards and Mary K. Browne among other famous amateurs, are likely to be seriously felt in the Davis Cup tournament before the season is out. The American side has been seriously weakened by the disqualification of Richards from participation. The Wimbledon Cup side has equally been weakened by the taking away of Mary K. Browne.

New Pyle prophesies that before the end of the year Tilden will have forsaken his amateur status and that professional ranks will be joined by some of the French stars. If Pyle succeeds in tempting the players away, he will effectively put a spoke in what promises to be one of the most interesting Davis Cup series since the competition started.

With players like W. M. Johnston, Bill Tilden, Borotra, Cochet, Brugnon, etc., out of the competition, as is likely if Mr. Pyle knows what he is talking about, the challenge round will lose its thrills. Japan's chances will be greatly increased, unless Mr. Pyle turns his attention to Japanese players and managers to tempt a few of them out of the select circle.

SUB-GRIFFIN LIST.

The date for closing the list of subscription griffins to members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club has been postponed to Thursday, June 23, at 5 p.m. An official notice to this effect appears in another part of this issue.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

STIFFENING WITHDRAWAL RULES.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

Finances were not so good as they might have been, it was reported at the annual meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association yesterday evening over which Mr. G. T. May presided. Paying out had exceeded the income a little, and the Association finances were not in such a healthy state as at the beginning of the season.

The chief items of income, the Chairman commented, were entrance fees, \$340, and gate receipts from the League winners v. Rest match, \$446. The principal expenditure had been on medals, \$516, and referees' fees, \$448.

The Chairman also remarked that since the report has been issued, St. Joseph's College had been suspended from the League for failure to comply with certain rulings, including the non-payment of a fine for failing to complete fixtures.

Need of The Navy.

On the report being put to the meeting, Capt. Austin referred to the withdrawal of the Navy team and thought that on a station such as Hong Kong there should be at least one Navy team in the League. With regard to the non-completion of fixtures, in respect of which three teams were at fault, he thought it very undesirable if it were true that when the honours were decided some teams lost interest in the game. The idea of the League was not for teams to enter for the sake of winning trophies alone. He hoped that the new rules to be submitted that evening would do much towards preventing Clubs dropping out of the League during the playing season.

Under the new rules which were then discussed by the meeting, the League will be known as the Hong Kong Amateur Football League, instead of the Hong Kong Football League. The rules, covering transfers and registrations of players and withdrawals were adopted, one only of the proposed new rules being defeated. This referred to the charging of gate money in League matches and was to provide for the payment to the League of a percentage of net profits.

Election of Officers.

Officers were elected as under for the ensuing year:—
President, Mr. G. T. May (re-elected).
Vice-President Mr. H. M. McTavish.
Chairman, Mr. A. T. Hamilton.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. E. Holland.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Ip Kau-ko. Management Committee, Capt. Austin (R.A.), Lieut. Hankey (K.O.S.B.), Mr. W. J. Kenton (Kowloon Football Club), Mr. E. de Sousa (Club de Recreio) and Mr. Lee (South China Athletic Association).

HOLIDAY TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN PLANTER SHOT DEAD.

Ipo, June 8. Details of the tragic death of a young planter on Arras Estate, Kuala Kangsar, show that the deceased, A. H. Morgan, was entertaining two friends during the holidays.

They were returning to the estate through a patch of scrub for tiffin when two house dogs started a deer.

One of his friends, named Bingham, was carrying Mr. Morgan's automatic pistol. Morgan is believed to have shouted "shoot." The party suddenly swerved and the bullet fatally struck Morgan. The funeral at Taiping yesterday was largely attended.

DIVORCE IN COLONIES.

PRIVATE MEASURE IN THE COMMONS.

London, May 18: The Divorce Jurisdiction (Overseas Domicile) Bill has been introduced, as a private measure, in the House of Commons.

Its object is to confer upon the Courts of Great Britain jurisdiction over certain cases in respect of the dissolution of marriages in which the parties are domiciled abroad, but one is resident in Great Britain.

The member in introducing the Bill said that its purpose was to extend the provisions of the Indian Colonial (Divorce Jurisdiction) Act passed last session.

Wives of Ex-Servicemen. It aimed particularly at the protection of wives, living overseas, of ex-servicemen who had never left Great Britain, but were deemed to be domiciled overseas because of their husbands and there was difficulty in obtaining divorces. This did not arise among well-to-do women who were able to proceed abroad.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) objected to the motion and said that the subject demanded a Government private measure.

A motion giving leave to introduce the Bill was carried by 252 votes to 74. The Bill passed its first reading.

\$78,000 VOTES.

BEFORE FINANCE MEETING TO-DAY.

IMPROVING MORRISON HILL.

The following items of supplementary expenditure, totalling \$78,000, will be considered by the Finance Committee at the conclusion of the Legislative Council meeting this afternoon.

The main items are as under:—
Following the Legislative Council there will be a meeting of the Finance Committee when votes totalling \$78,071 to supplement the estimates of 1927 will be submitted for approval. The amounts are required for the following works:—

Morrison Hill Development.

The sum of \$37,000 is required for retaining walls and storm water culverts. The estimate for the work was \$196,000. A sum of \$45,026.60 was expended up to the end of 1926. An amount of \$10,000 was set aside for the work anticipated in 1927. Now it has been decided to do \$47,000 worth of work this year and consequently the extra \$37,000 is needed.

At an inspection on the site by H.E. the Governor on March 1 in connection with the proposed new formation level at 50 feet A.O.D. it was decided that the work should be proceeded with as soon as possible and this involves carrying out the following works that were not previously included in the works proposed for this year:—
Toe Wall north of Retaining Wall at foot of Stubbs Road; Toe Wall on Gap Road and west of Stubbs Road; Retaining Wall 225 feet long forming northern boundary of Gap Road; Removing trees on north side of Morrison Gap Road.

The altered proposal will improve the roadway without any increase in estimated total cost of the works.

Road Through Quarry Bay.

A sum of \$13,400 is needed for improving and widening the road through Quarry Bay village. In carrying out this work it was necessary to raise the levels of the existing road near the Eastern Entrance to the Takook Dockyard with the result that the Takook Dockyard Company have had to reconstruct their approach ramp from the yard and from a new entrance.

The Company have asked the Government to pay for his work, and it is considered that the request and the statement of cost given by the Company are reasonable and that this payment should be made. No provision was made when the 1927 Estimates were framed. It was not then known that the Company would make any claim for this work.

Old Indian Cemetery.

A sum of \$10,000 is required for forming level areas and filling in the old Indian Cemetery area at Tai Shek Ku valley.

The Estimates for 1926 provided \$12,000 for "Forming and Levelling areas in Tai Shek Ku Valley" and a re-vote of \$6,000 of this amount appears in the 1927 Estimates. No money was, however, expended on this work in 1926 and before the work is put in hand it is considered desirable that the area of the old Indian Cemetery be filled in to prevent water collection behind the new filling, and forming mosquito breeding pools. The estimated cost of this is \$10,000. The combined total works will cost \$22,500.

A vote of \$10,000 is, therefore, requested of which \$6,000 will be met by deleting the re-vote referred to. A vote of \$12,500 will be required in 1928 to complete the combined works.

Quarry Bay School.

A sum of \$9,585 is required for the completion of the Quarry Bay School. The original estimate of the cost was \$137,500 and the revised estimate \$141,863.52. The amount expended in 1924 was \$3,870, in 1925, \$62,897.20 and in 1926, \$65,581.42, making a total of \$132,358.52 and leaving a balance of \$9,525 for work in 1927.

Re-erecting Old X-Ray Plant. A new X-Ray plant has been purchased, and it is proposed to transfer the old plant to the Kowloon hospital. The sum of \$1,245 is asked for the cost of this removal which was not provided for in the estimates for 1927.

Imperial Institute. Payment of grants of £500 and £75 to the Imperial Institute and its Exhibition Galleries, provision for which was made in the 1926 Estimates, was not actually made by the Crown Agents until February, 1927, a saving of that amount being effected in 1926. Provision of £500 in all for these two objects was made in the 1927 Estimates but it has since been decided to reduce the grant to £300 in all. Total payments of £575 and £500 = £1,075—have therefore to be made from the 1927 vote which is \$5,000 and a \$1,476 is accordingly requested.

ELECTROCUTED.

MYSTERY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

YESTERDAY'S INQUEST.

Found dead on Mount Cameron Road on the Peak on May 22 last, an unknown Chinese formed the subject of an inquest held yesterday afternoon by Major C. Willson and a coroner's jury at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. V. Sorby, Mains Engineer of the Hong Kong Electric Company, said that some time after 8 a.m., on a Sunday about three weeks ago (May 22), a Chinese came to his house, No. 530, The Peak, and reported that another Chinese had been electrocuted on Mount Cameron Road. About a quarter of a mile along the road the witness saw the body of a Chinese. He tried artificial respiration on the body, but without success.

By the Coroner: The electric wires ran along the road, and the telephone wires crossed them at right angles. The electric light wiring, the witness explained, consisted of five wires—one on top which was the "earth guard" wire and should be bare wire; two underneath it which were "live" wires, and two others below these which were "earth pressure" wires. As the result of inspection made after the accident, it was discovered that owing to a mistake on the part of workmen who erected the top wire, it had not been stripped of the braid coating. The result was that it failed to cause a short circuit when the telephone wire fell across it. The electricity passed from the top wire to the telephone wire and then through the body of the deceased who was apparently holding it. Had the top wire not been braided it was practically sure it would have been safe to hold the telephone wire, even though it crossed the top wire.

By the jury: All wires were inspected periodically but at no definite dates. It was hardly a practicable proposition to carry out these inspections at specified regular periods.

Mr. G. H. Bannerman, Electrical Engineer of the Hong Kong Electric Company said the cause of death was that the safety device had failed to work, and owing to the wet state of the deceased and the ground (there had been a rain-storm) he was electrocuted.

Mr. R. Kirkwood, Telephone Engineer of the Hong Kong Telephone Company said the telephone wires had been cut and not broken. They were cut with the pair of pliers found near the body. The witness and Inspector Shannon searched the body because all Telephone Company men on duty carried a pass in his pocket. No such pass was found on the deceased, so that he was not an employee of the Company.

A Chinese detective spoke about the body, being first removed to the police station, and thence to Victoria Mortuary. As far as the witness knew, the body was never identified.

The inquest was adjourned until 2.30 on Wednesday afternoon next for medical evidence to be called.

supplementary vote of \$3,750 =

(£375) is accordingly requested.

District Office, North.

During the leave of the Land Bailiff, Mr. Routley from May 5, 1926, until March 9, 1927, Mr. Chambers, the Senior Land Bailiff, did both bailiffs' duties. A considerable amount of extra work and extra expenses in travelling thus fell upon Mr. Chambers and it is proposed to pay him a bonus of \$500 in recognition of this. A vote for this amount is accordingly requested.

Sanitary Officers' Quarters. A sum of \$176 is required to pay the rent of quarters for Inspector and Sanitary officers. The floors formerly occupied at Shamshuipo for a district Sanitary Office and quarters for an Inspector became very unsatisfactory and as from February 1, 1927, better and more convenient floors were rented at an increased cost of \$16.85 per month.

A sum of \$1,476 is also required for the rent of quarters for scavenging coolies. When the 1927 Estimates were framed it was anticipated that the monthly expenditure under this head would be \$100. Subsequently, however, it was found necessary to demolish the Government quarters at Hung Hom in October last, and to rent quarters at \$80 a month. Notice was also received to quit the inadequate quarters occupied in Yau-mat at \$17 a month and satisfactory quarters could not be obtained under \$69 a month. An unanticipated monthly expenditure of \$182 has therefore been incurred and the actual monthly expenditure now amounts to \$228. It is anticipated this will be sufficient until the end of the year and a vote for the excess of \$1,476 is accordingly requested.

SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong, June 16, 1927, 10.30 a.m.

Stock.	Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
T.T. on London	2/-
T.T. on Shanghai	77 1/2
Banks.	\$107 1/2
Hongkong Bank	117
Chartered Bank	220
Mercantile A. & B.	230 1/2
do. C.	219 1/2
P. & O. Bank	50
East Asia	58
Marine Insurance.	
Canton Insurance	\$620
China Underwriters	\$0.45
North China Insurance	\$143
Union Insurance	\$280
Yangtze Insurance	\$40 M.
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire Insurance	\$210
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$600
Shipping.	
Douglases	\$51
H.K. Steamships	\$22 1/2
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$110
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$30
do. (Def.)	\$80
Shell Transports	\$67 1/2
Star Line	\$32 1/2
Water-borne	\$15.60
Refineries.	
China Sugars	\$18
Malayan Sugars	\$31
Mining.	
Benguet	\$1.70
Kailan Mining Ad.	40/-
Langkats (Combined)	\$20 1/2
do. (Single)	\$10 1/2
Shanghai Exploration	\$4
Shanghai Loans	\$7
Ruaba	\$4
Tromps Mines	19/3
Ural Caspian	8/-
Docks, Wharves, &c.	
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$107 1/2
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38
Hongkongs	\$112
New Engineering	\$75 1/2
Shanghai Docks	\$107
Lands, Hotels & Blags.	
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$0.90
Hongkong Lands	\$55 b
Hongkong Realty	\$6
H.K. Territorial	\$1 1/2
Humphreys Estates	\$12 1/2
Prince's Building	\$89
Rural Lands	\$1 1/2
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo Cottons	\$7.35
Oriental	\$7.10
Shai Cottons (Old)	\$7.2
do. (new)	\$7.26
Buscs, Trams, &c.	
China Buses	\$7
H.K. Trams	\$20.00 b
Peak Trams (old)	\$5
do. (new)	\$18
Singapore Trams	\$10/-
Taxis	\$1
Miscellaneous.	
H.K. Amusements	\$20 1/2
Canton Ice	\$5
Cements (comb.)	\$7.35
do. (old)	\$6.60
do. (new)	\$6.60
China Lights (comb.)	\$14.20
do. (old)	\$10 1/4
do. (new)	\$7 1/2
China Prov.	\$4 1/2
H.K. Constructions	\$2.30
Dairy Farms	\$3
Der A. Wings	\$3
H.K. Electric	\$52 1/2 b
Macno Electric	\$35
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$10
do. (new)	\$5
Lane, Crawford	\$19 1/2
Macintosh	\$9 1/2
Sincores	\$20
United Asbestos	\$11
Watsons	\$11
Wm. Powells	\$6
H.K. Telephones	\$3.70
Nanyang Tobaccos	\$1

EXCHANGE.

Hong Kong, June 16.

On London	2/-
Bank on demand	2/-1/16
Bank 30 days' sight	2/-1/16
Bank 4 months' sight	2/-1/16
Credits 4 months' sight	2/1/16
Documentary 4 months'	2/1/16
On Paris	

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

WORLD CRISIS.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S STORY
OF 1914-1918.

What happened, why it happened and how it happened? These are the questions, apropos of the great war, which Mr. Winston Churchill set himself to answer when writing the story of the world crisis of 1914-18. With the origins of the conflict which raged over these fateful four years, and with the initial stages of that titanic struggle, the author dealt in two massive volumes which, nearly two years ago, were reviewed in these columns. His later work, which now lies before us, covers the happenings of the more critical years 1916-18, from the date when all the combatants in both combinations were gripped in a vice, from which, it seemed, no single State could extricate itself to the moment when "the mighty framework of German Imperial Power shivered suddenly into a thousand individually disintegrating fragments." The narrative is one of engrossing interest. It is not, however, a narrative related by one "above the battle," but by one of the principal actors on the stage.

Mr. Churchill does not occupy that position of impartial detachment, which one looks for in the authentic historian. He is, besides, too obviously concerned to justify his own administrative acts, as well as every piece of counsel which, whether in or out of office, in season or out of season, he tendered so freely respecting the conduct of the war by land and sea, not only to the Government and High Commands of his own country but to those of the Allies, for his version of events and of the causes leading up to them, to be accepted throughout as gospel. To any, however, is not to detract from the value of the author's work rendered for what it really is, namely, a comprehensive view of the mighty panorama as he saw it and as the presentment of a selection of what, to him, were its dominating features. Although Mr. Churchill has no claim to speak, as an inspired Oracle, the successive important roles for which he was cast in the great drama furnished him with opportunities, which hardly any other man can have so fully shared, of seeing and knowing what was going on in the political and military spheres of the allied nations. Moreover, (says a reviewer in the "West Australian") if exception be made of the few towering figures such as President Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Fisher, Foch and Haig, there was, possibly, no one on the Allies' side whose influence on events, counted for more. His war record was indeed unique and not undistinguished. As First Lord of the Admiralty he mainly did the Empire owe it that the British Navy was not demobilized when war was declared and that the German High Seas Fleet was so effectively bottled up. That service alone must stand for all time as a set off for whatever mistakes of judgment the author of "The World Crisis" may subsequently have committed, and may be urged in palliation of his offense against good taste in publishing his magnum opus—a book so provocative of controversy—while holding high Ministerial office.

Next to the great service which Mr. Churchill rendered his country in 1914, when the disposition of the Navy was in his keeping, was that which he rendered the Allies generally as British Minister of Munitions in 1917 and 1918. This department was created by Mr. Lloyd George and the enormous national factories which he had called into existence were just beginning to function. It was left to the new minister, who had been called from the camp to the Senate—he had been serving with his regiment at the front—to organize the supreme effort for which there was now an imperative need and to this effort Mr. Churchill's talents were splendidly and successfully devoted. The Ministry of Munitions was the dynamo which was to generate the forces that ultimately broke the German front. Its ministerial head had never lacked initiative and he had once again succeeded to an office where initiative was at a premium, and supplied it. He contended for artillery preponderance, for air supremacy, for railway or mechanical mobility, for trench mortar

development, for tank development, and for gas development, and, so far as these objectives were attainable by his department, they were attained. The requests of the British High Command in the first three years of the war were never so urgent for men as for guns and munitions. "As regards munitions," wrote Sir Douglas Haig in his final despatch, "it was not until 1916 that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations. Throughout the Somme battle the expenditure of artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During the battles of 1917 ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation was a source of constant anxiety. Only in 1918 was it possible to conduct artillery operations independently of any limiting considerations other than transport." With pardonable pride the author of "The World Crisis," dwells on the magnificent out-turn of guns, tanks and ammunition and is unstinted in his praise both of the official heads of his department and of the workers whose labours made such an achievement possible.

Mr. Churchill's account of how Britain conquered the U boats, his descriptions of all the major offensives and counter offensives not only on the Western front, but on all fronts, are characterized by such a meticulous regard for every tactical detail and the movements of the contending armies in action are reflected in his pages by such vivid word pictures as might be supposed only possible to an eye witness. Never is he more interesting than when criticizing favourably, or unfavourably, either the strategy or stratagems of the war lords or the conflicting policies of the allied and enemy politicians. He is not ungenerous to America. "If," he says, "the physical power of the United States was not in fact applied in any serious degree, to the beating down of Germany; if, for instance, only a few score thousand Germans fell by American hands, the moral consequences of the United States intervention was indeed the deciding course in the conflict."

MR. NEWMAN FLOWER.

FAMOUS PUBLISHING FIRM
PURCHASED.

Many people besides those directly connected with the production of books, will be interested in the announcement that Mr. Newman Flower has purchased the famous publishing house of Cassell's, and the prominence given in the Press to the transaction is indicative of the general interest. Mr. Flower, though still a comparatively young man, has been associated with Cassell's for twenty-one years, and that the imprint of that firm on a book carries a sure guarantee that, to whatever department of literature it belongs, it will deserve and command attention is largely due to him, for he has maintained this tradition during recent years.

Mr. Flower is himself a man of letters, and, moreover, possesses a ripe literary judgment and rare discrimination. Many of the greatest writers of recent years have been discovered by Cassell's, and there can be no question that under the new regime the search for new talent and the quick recognition of it will be as marked a feature of the house as ever.

A GERMAN NOVEL.

Before May is very old Mr. Martin Secker hopes to publish an English translation of "The Magic Mountain," a new story by Herr Thomas Mann, now perhaps the most popular novelist in Germany. It has had a larger success there, following his "Buddenbrooks" already done into English, than any German novel published since the war. "The Magic Mountain" is very long, for the English edition will run to 1,000 pages, divided over two volumes. It seeks to be regarded as a philosophy of life and death, as a satire, as an exhaustive study of disease and mentality, and above all as an inclusive description of the world since 1914.

The upheaval is seen through the eyes of Philip, who is drawn as ignorant and idealistic, but active-minded and honest, and Mr. Wells pictures him as appalled at finding out where his money comes from and how his colleagues have behaved.

"The general conclusion is that people like the Rylands must pull themselves together, cease to live in comfort in Italy, and tackle their social and political responsibilities at home."

"I do not want to give the impression that the interest in this novel is exclusively political. As I have said, it is full of witty conversation, and there are many exciting episodes—as, for instance, when a distinguished Italian politician escapes from a Fascist attack and Cynthia disguises him as her nurse. But the strongest impression left on my mind is that of the enormous vivacity of the political pictures, and the brilliant satire of Mr. Wells's denunciation of a certain type of mind."

"I believe this novel will cause more discussion than any book published in recent years, and, moreover that everyone will read it."

"When will it be published?" Mr. Gollancz was asked.

"Early in September."

A WELLS NOVEL.

THE STRIKE AND ITS
CAUSES.

Mr. H. G. Wells has written a new novel, "Meanwhile," in which he has attempted to do for the coal dispute and the general strike what, in "Mr. Britling," he did for the war.

"I believe," said Mr. Victor Gollancz, managing director of Ernest Benn, Ltd., who are to be the publishers, in an interview with a representative of "The Observer," "that this novel will create a discussion and controversy even greater than that aroused by 'William Clissold' last autumn."

"The criticisms in 'William Clissold' which caused so much comment were, after all, mainly incidental; but the very centre of this novel is an absolutely ruthless criticism of the Conservative Government, and particularly of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill, for their conduct of the coal dispute. The picture Mr. Wells draws of the course and causes of that dispute is a brilliant one. Many will agree with it; more will violently disagree. That it will cause widespread discussion is certain."

"The leading character is Philip Rylands, a young and an enormously rich coalowner, who has brought his wife to a villa at Ventimiglia, and has surrounded her with a crowd who talk most amusingly. After an episode between Philip and a woman known as Pussy Clarges, which is followed by the reconciliation of Philip and his wife, Cynthia, Philip goes to England to inquire into the causes of the impending coal strike, and to see what part the family business is bearing in it."

"The upheaval is seen through the eyes of Philip, who is drawn as ignorant and idealistic, but active-minded and honest, and Mr. Wells pictures him as appalled at finding out where his money comes from and how his colleagues have behaved."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Theodore Roosevelt is hero to his valet, James Amos, in a volume which will shortly appear. Mr. Arthur Lambton has a series of reminiscences, mostly of sporting and dramatic subjects, coming out with Hutchinson.

The Routledge announce a study of Professor Patrick Geddes, the "man and his gospel," by Miss Amelia Deffries.

Besides "Meanwhile," a full novel, Mr. H. G. Wells has a volume of short stories appearing in the autumn.

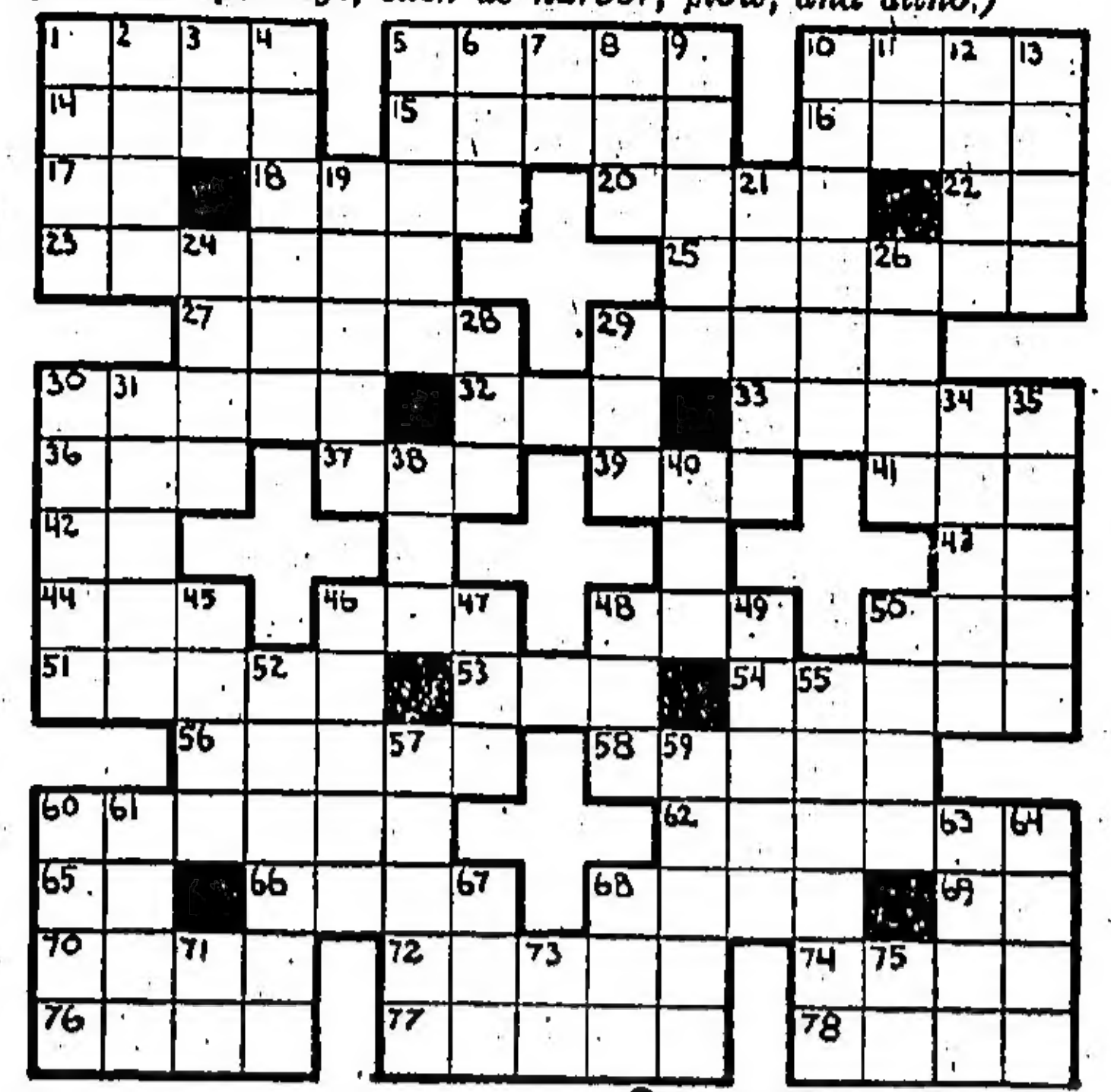
Sir Ernest Benn announces a novel by Lady Charnwood, entitled "Without Capitulation," and he is re-issuing a story which Lord Charnwood wrote, "Tracks in the Snow."

Mr. Ernest Hemingway, who made a hit with a volume of stories, "In Our Time," has a novel nearly ready with Jonathan Cape, "Fiesta."

J. M.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and alibi.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1-Track of waste land
- 2-Earliest
- 3-To decompose and partly melt
- 4-Strange (Scott.)
- 5-Absolutely total
- 6-Unskilfully done
- 7-A military title (abbr.)
- 8-To disarrange
- 9-Flat strip of cloth
- 10-East Indies (abbr.)
- 11-Locality
- 12-Containing to a hundred
- 13-Felt somewhat sick
- 14-To instruct
- 15-An Algerian in the French Army
- 16-Possessive pronoun
- 17-Delight
- 18-Single
- 19-Likely
- 20-Summa. Somewhat
- 21-Born
- 22-Measure of length (abbr.)
- 23-New England State (abbr.)
- 24-Contraction of "ever"
- 25-Exist
- 26-A diminutive summa
- 27-Combining form. Air
- 28-A priest of ancient Britain

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 29-A solemn promise
- 30-A country of Asia
- 31-A sister's daughter
- 32-Fallacy
- 33-To devise
- 34-Prefix. Form of "ad"
- 35-The Greek Mars
- 36-To observe
- 37-Personal pronoun
- 38-Clever; striking
- 39-Portaining to the nose
- 40-A file-like tool
- 41-Same as coat
- 42-A chaise

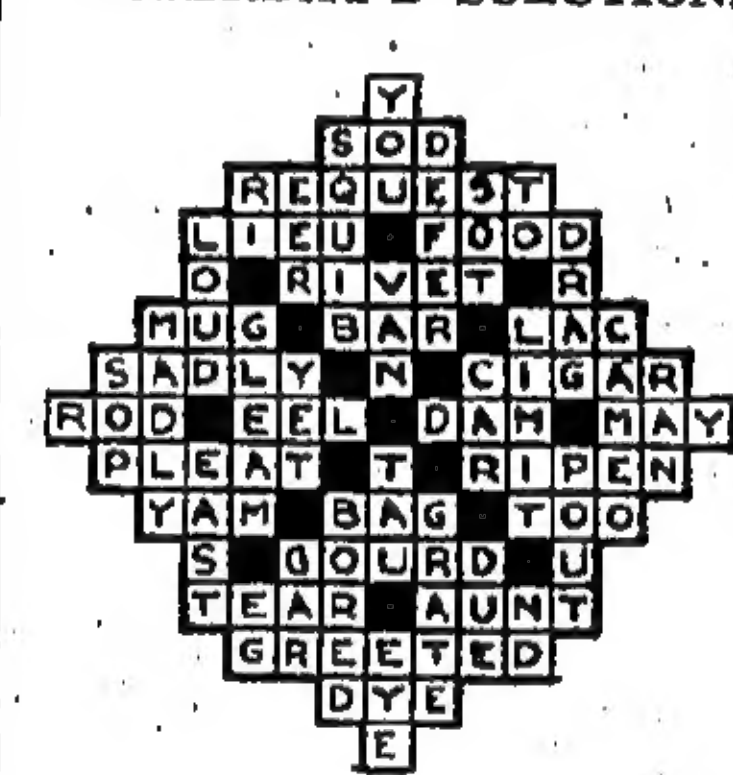
VERTICAL

- 1-To crumble
- 2-Upon the top of
- 3-Ocean (abbr.)
- 4-Modern Greek
- 5-A fuss
- 6-Possessive pronoun
- 7-Right (abbr.)
- 8-To place
- 9-A barely detectable
- 10-The people of France
- 11-Run (abbr.)
- 12-A mental image
- 13-The linden
- 14-Spanish explorer of California
- 15-Interjection

AN EX-PREMIER.

An important book by Signor Francesco Nitti, once Prime Minister of Italy, now an exile from his native land, is appearing with Allen and Unwin. It is called "Bolshevism, Fascism, and Democracy." It treats Bolshevism and Fascism as fundamentally one and the same, because both are the "domination of an armed minority." Signor Nitti traces their rise in the disorders of the war and post-war years, and foretells a return to the liberalism which he describes as the normal and healthy condition of civilized society.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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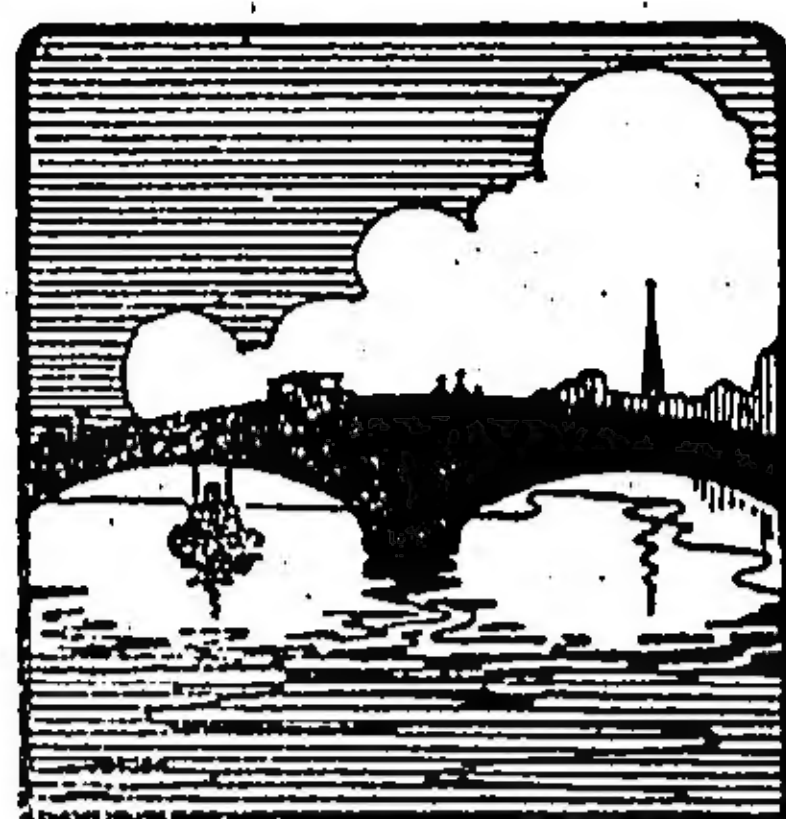
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and
IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed.
We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can
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Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

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Successor to
the late SIEN TING
14, D'Aguiar Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

Surrey County rate is to be 5s. 6 3/4-16d., an increase of 1/4d. over last year.

A Huddersfield fireworks firm's offer of £5 for two German field guns has been accepted by the Hesse, East Yorkshire, council.

A car decorated with cotton wool at a carnival at the French town of Manjean, near Angers, caught fire and two children were burned to death.

"Furry Day" at Helston, Cornwall, when an ancient custom of dancing through houses and streets is kept up, proved as big a success as ever.

Thousands of pairs of gloves were destroyed in a fire at Yeovil, Somerset, when the binding room of Messrs. Ewens and Robbins's glove factory was destroyed.

Direct and instantaneous cable working in each direction between London and Boston, Mass., U.S.A., has been inaugurated by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Income tax due but unpaid on March 31 last was estimated at £39,500,000 compared with £32,000,000 at the same time last year, said Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Parliament.

Two dressing-cases with jewellery valued at £500 were stolen from a motor-car which Captain and Mrs. Donnithorne, of Whitchurch, near Reading, had left unattended in Wardour Street, Soho, W., while they were making a call.

A royal service of silver gilt, comprising a pair of wine cups and a flagon, engraved with the arms of William III. and Mary, London, 1660, weighing 100 ounces, was sold for £1,680 at Messrs. Sotheby's to Mr. Permain, fine art dealer, of 32, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

At Leeds Assizes when Dr. Samuel Kirkpatrick Adams, of Lavender-walk, Leeds, appeared before the jury for the third time—on two previous occasions the jury had disagreed—charged with being drunk while in charge of a motor-car, the prosecution offered no evidence and a verdict of Not Guilty was returned.

Messrs. John W. Davis (formerly Ambassador to Great Britain), Charles Evans Hughes (the former Secretary of State), Otto H. Kahn (the banker), T. W. Lamont (of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co.), and Clarence H. Mackay have joined the movement to raise £200,000 in the United States to aid in rebuilding the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE

OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRINTING PRESSES STARTED

The formal opening of Northcliffe House was performed by the Prince of Wales who visited the home of the "Daily Mail" and set the printing presses in motion.

The function was a purely domestic one, no one apart from directors and members of the staff being present.

Among those who conducted the Prince round the building were Viscount Rothermere (chief proprietor), Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (Chairman of Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, M.P. (vice-chairman), Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Sir George Sutton, Mr. Walter G. Fish (Editor of "The Daily Mail"), Mr. Vyvyan Harmsworth, Mr. St. John Harmsworth, Lieut.-Colonel W. Wild, Mr. P. A. Goudie, Mr. G. Ward Price, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Messrs. Ellis and Clarke (the architects), and Mr. Allen Fairhead (the builder).

The prince made a complete tour of the wonderful new building and showed a keen interest in the workings of each department, displaying more than a casual acquaintance with the technical intricacies of newspaper production.

Northcliffe House is a remarkable building. A Press representative spent a considerable time visiting the many departments and found everywhere new devices, labour saving and time saving, which bring the great task of producing a daily paper to a pitch as near perfection as has yet been imagined.

Owing to the decline in the demand for Saar coal, the mine owners are considering the permanent imposition of one idle shift per week.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Bolivia, where elections have proved unfavourable to the Government and serious rioting has taken place in the town of La Paz.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has had designed for it a tractor, with a roadless traction creeper track, which, it is hoped, will launch lifeboats off all types of beach.

New patients admitted to Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest last year numbered 2,354, while the number of out-patient attendances was 33,035.

Polling for the election of a Common Councillor for the ward of Farringdon Without, E.C., resulted in the election of Mr. Charles Crossingham, an ex-policeman, now a paper merchant.

In "Twelfth Night" matinees at the St. James's Theatre on May 17 and 20 in aid of the Sadlers Wells Fund, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and 15 members of his family or relations appeared.

A memorial tablet to three Cambridge scientists who lost their lives while flying during the war—Professor Bertram Hopkinson, Mr. Keith Lucas, and Mr. Edward Busk—was unveiled in the lecture hall of the Cambridge University Air Squadron by Air-Marshal Sir John Salmond.

LONGEVITY.

To reinforce the system by rational media is to prolong one's years. So many things tend to enervate one—the stress of modern life, worry, careless exposure of the person through the dictates of fashion—all these make demands upon the human machinery which exhaust it before its time.

What is more sensible, then, than to restore overtaxed vitality by the use of a medium which does not merely stimulate temporarily, but permanently strengthens and invigorates—a medium the value of which thousands have attested and thousands are prepared to attest?

That medium is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the formula of a learned and experienced physician, who found that the very ingredients which are now combined in them gave relief to suffering in many forms, and in many instances effected a cure. They are invaluable in the conservation of general health which, in turn, spells longevity, to men and women.

Of all chemists, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The King attended the sports meeting of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the R.A.F. Cadet College, Cranwell, at Queen's Club, Kensington, W.

St. Michael's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, is the first church in Lancashire to have 13 ringing bells in its tower, and the rector, Canon A. W. Thompson, declares that he considers "13" a lucky number.

Major V. N. Lockett, second in command of the 17th/21st Lancers, the international polo player, has been promoted to command the regiment at Aldershot in succession to the late Lieut.-Col. D. H. Talbot.

In a sailing race at Southsea the boat of Mr. A. G. H. Macpherson, owner of the noted collection of maritime prints, capsized and Mr. Macpherson was in the water an hour before being rescued, other competitors thinking that he had gone home.

About 50 casual labourers employed by Hastings Corporation on the reconstruction of the road on the sea front who went on strike, complaining that the work was too hard for the pay (1s. 0 1/4d. per hour), were discharged and their places filled.

Mr. George Edward Boyes, a portrait painter for more than 30 years, but latterly a house painter and decorator, stated when he appeared as an insolvent debtor at Leeds Bankruptcy Court that one of his portraits was now hanging in Leeds Art Gallery.

"How I Did It" was the title of a talk broadcast from 2LO (and relayed to other stations) by Teddy Baldock, who won for Britain the world's bantam-weight boxing championship by defeating Archie Bell, the American boxer, at the Albert Hall, Kensington.

Law students to be called to the Bar include two women—Miss Kathleen Marjorie Stretell, LL.B., Liverpool University; and Miss Winifred Botterell McConnell, daughter of Mr. R. McConnell, formerly of the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa, Canada.

An appeal for £2,000 is being made to aid 500 blind people in the Potteries district, and donations are asked to be sent to the Stoke-on-Trent and North Staffordshire Committee for the Care of the Blind at the North Staffordshire Workshops for the Blind, Victoria Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

CHARLIE'S SORROWS.

NO SALARY & ONLY £300,000 FROM FILM.

£300 A MONTH FOR WIFE.

Pity the sorrows of the world's greatest film star.

He gets no salary—he works only when he is inclined. His name is Charles Chaplin, and his income from "The Gold Rush" alone was more than £300,000.

Evidence given by Mr. Joseph M. Schenck, who distributes Mr. Chaplin's pictures, was to this effect in the alimony suit brought by Miss Lita Grey, Mr. Chaplin's film-actress wife.

Mr. Schenck said that Mr. Chaplin gets 75 per cent. of the receipts. "We should lose our bank-roll if we had to pay him a salary," he said.

"He works only when he is inclined. Charlie works by inspiration; other stars by perspiration."

Whereupon the court awarded the wife £300 a month, retrospective to January.

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

June 15, 1927.

Messrs. S. F. Brown, D. Braun, Mr. J. K. Colgate, Mrs. P. M. Davies, Mr. S. R. Davenport, Mr. C. N. Ferrier, Messrs. S. H. Gray, W. A. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gale, Mr. A. E. Henry, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mr. H. A. Keller, Miss H. Little, Messrs. C. R. Powrie, E. Powell, G. B. Pattison, Messrs. A. N. Tait, N. S. Taylor, Dr. E. S. Taylor, Mr. H. Volker, Messrs. T. B. Wilson, G. Wingate.

HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; PEAK HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

SHANGHAI

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HOTELS,

LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms, newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and Cold Water, also Telephone.

All Trams pass in front of Hotel.

Most Moderate Rates in the Colony.

Hotel Launch meets all steamers.

The Lounge and Dining Room is now open to the Public.

Tel. Add: "Victoria." J. H. WITCHELL, Manager.

Telephone No. C. 373.

EMPRESS HOTEL, LTD.

Newly opened on 12th April.

We are famous for our CHINESE DELICACIES and our liquors.

Private telephones and hot and cold baths with every room. Luxuriously furnished with the best Chinese Furniture. Every modern convenience.

159-161, Connaught Road Central.

Phones: C. 5384, C. 5385, C. 5386, C. 5387, C. 5388.

Cable address: "Emphotel."

TUNG SHAN HOTEL.

IS NOW OPEN.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Private telephone, hot and cold water basin and European baths. Lavishly furnished. Chinese and European dishes can be served.

Facing the harbour.

37-39 Connaught Road West.

Tel. C.5505.

Tel. C.5506.

EMPRESS LODGE.

Tel. Kowloon 258. Tel. Add. "Empresslodge."

2-12, Mody Road, Kowloon.

Private Hotel, best location in Kowloon, convenient to ferry, docks, 2 or 3 rooms, also bed-sitting-rooms, daily or monthly rates. Excellent cuisine, special rates for families. For information apply to—

MRS. E. OWEN MURPHY, Proprietress.

ST. GEORGE & CLERMONT HOTELS

HONG KONG & KOWLOON

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

24, 2 & 4, Kennedy Road, Hong Kong.

Eight minutes walk from Blakes Pier. Beautifully situated overlooking Botanical Gardens, Hong Kong & Harbour. Large, newly furnished rooms, spacious verandahs. Modern conveniences. First Class Cuisine and attendance.

Telegrams—Nodan. Phone C. 477.

CLERMONT HOTEL

9, 10, 11, 12, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Splendid location in best part of Kowloon. Full view of Hong Kong and Harbour. Large newly furnished well ventilated rooms and verandahs. All modern conveniences. Cheering of the best order European supervision.

Telegrams—Nodan. Phone K. 510.

For terms and information at above Hotels apply: Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

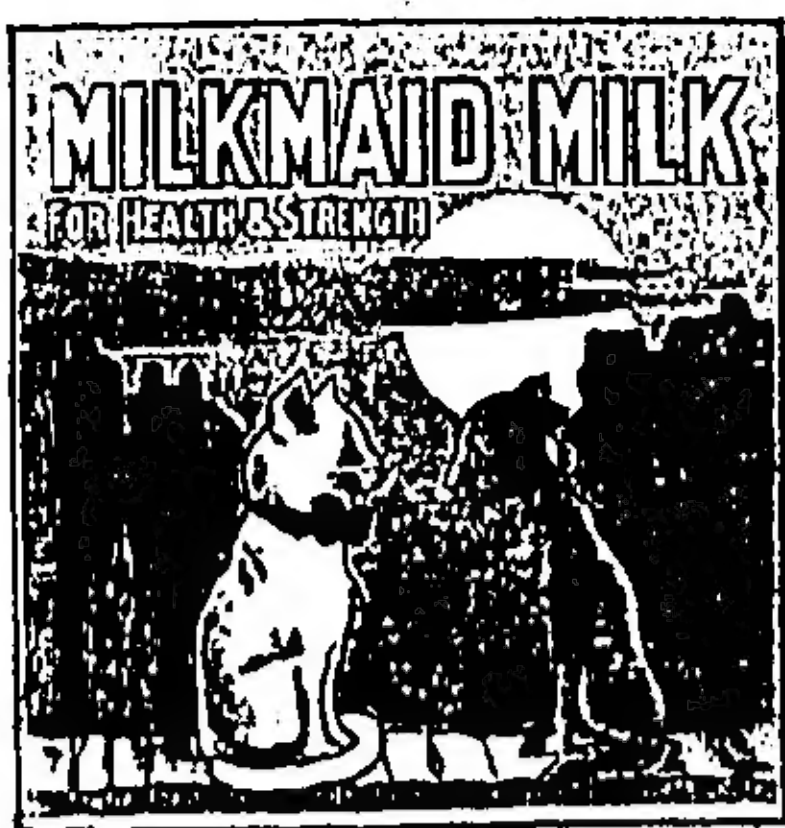
For Strong Health



"After I have taken Sanatogen for a few days, I can do my routine work, which is fairly arduous, without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time," writes a physician in the "Medical Echo" Jan. 1924.

Sanatogen builds up your health, renews the blood and fortifies the nerves by infusing into the cells the very elements—phosphorus and albumin—which mean strength.

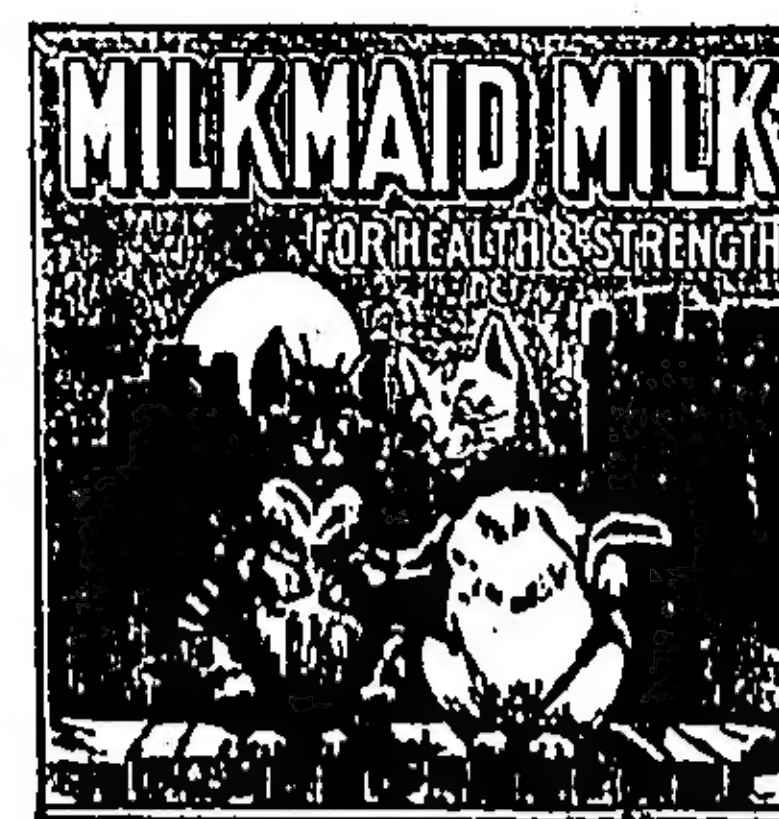
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The True Tonic Food.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Grocers.



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927.



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REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"BARPELON" 20th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"ANTONIA" 27th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PATRICK" 27th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"MACHIAON" 9th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
*Calls at Cebu also.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"THESEUR" 18th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"QANFA" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ATREUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA" 2nd July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAROS" 2nd July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"AGAPENOR" 1st July New York, Boston & Baltimore
"HELENUS" 31st July New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BARPELON" 20th June Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATRICK" 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London
"ANTONIA" 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 5th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—
Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—
Luchow, Kalyan, Alipore, Sunning, Pyrrhus, Tjarsroen, Van Heuts, Mirzapore, Yunnan, Aachen, Kotsu Maru, Aki Maru, Bandoing Maru, Suwa Maru, Hozan Maru, Tonkin, Kingyuan, Sandvikens, Suiyang, Hiram, Kueichow, Kumsang, Tugela, President Jackson.

RADIO NOTICES.
Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hong Kong and the following places:—French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kongsmoon, Macao, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow and Hoihow.
Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter 1st Floor, G.P.O. Building.
During the interruption of the Hong Kong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hong Kong from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Hong Kong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

INWARD MAILS.

From	THURSDAY, JUNE	Per
Australia & Manila	16	Aki Maru.
Shanghai	17	Luchow.
Straits & parcel mail from London of 5th		
May		Kalyan.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	18	Suwa Maru.
SATURDAY, JUNE		
Straits	19	Alipore.
Shanghai	20	Sunning.
SUNDAY, JUNE		
Suez & Straits	20	Pyrrhus.
MONDAY, JUNE		
Manila	21	Empress of Russia.
TUESDAY, JUNE		
Japan & Shanghai	22	Angers.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE		
Suez & Straits	23	Patroclus.
THURSDAY, JUNE		
Straits	24	Helenus.
FRIDAY, JUNE		
Shanghai	27	Mantua.
MONDAY, JUNE		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai		Empress of Asia.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	THURSDAY, JUNE	Per	Time
Saigon	16	Haidis	3.30 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow		Kwong Foon	4 p.m.
Amoy		Namsang	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, JUNE			
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Halphong	17	Tean	8.30 a.m.
Japan		Aki Maru	9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Poochow		Hai Ching	Noon
Straits & Calcutta, Parcels Noon			
Letters 1 p.m.			
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday 29th June. Parcels 3 Letters 5 p.m.		Kum Sang.	
Sandakan		Changto.	
		Fut Tai	4 p.m.
SATURDAY, JUNE			
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th July. G.P.O.—Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. K.P.O.—Registration 8 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	18	Suwa Maru.	
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via		Kalyan	10.30 a.m.
Siberia		Sinkiang	2.30 p.m.
Amoy		Antung	5 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

The Recent Hong Kong Raid.

COMMENT IN SHANGHAI.

Anyone who has had any experience whatever of the activities of the Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union, and especially those who knew the branch first in the shipping strike of 1922 and afterwards in the prolonged strike following the Shanghai May 30 affair and the Shamen June 5 affair of 1925, will have learnt with pleasure and approval of the definite closing by the Hong Kong Government of the Hong Kong offices of the union, remarks "Shipping and Engineering" (Shanghai). While there is no doubt that in some quarters the action of the Hong Kong Government will be quoted as yet another example of "imperialist" oppression, it is probable that even among the Chinese themselves, and among the rank and file of the seamen no less than anyone else, the elimination of the Hong Kong branch of the Union will be looked upon with favour. The Union in question is not a trade union in the best sense of the term: it is a red, bolshevistic, tyrannical, unreasonable and unreasoning aggregation of communistic extremists who banded themselves together in such a manner that for a long time they were able—and still are to some extent—to dictate to Chinese seamen exactly what they should do without any thought or consideration as to what the seamen themselves preferred to do. The rank and file of the Union were held in a bondage as tyrannical as complete, and they had to obey the behests of their dictators whether they liked it or not, and whether they agreed or disagreed with the policy of their dictators. During the 1922 strike the Hong Kong branch of the union became so subversive of law and order as to make its activities amount to stark, undisguised sedition; and the Hong Kong Government, on that occasion, took the obvious step of closing down the Union. Since then, it has been permitted to reopen (when it was not exactly closed) but instead of profiting from its former experience and restricting its activities within constitutional bounds, it has, during recent months, been more seditious than ever, though perhaps more surreptitiously than formerly. Time and again it has attempted to foster serious trouble in shipping circles at Hong Kong, and has made at least three abortive attempts to bring about a general shipping strike in the Colony—apart from the two successful occasions in 1922 and 1925—and the wonder is not that the Hong Kong Government has definitely put a stop to its activities, but that it has tolerated them for so long. The Union is no more popular in Chinese commercial circles than foreign, and it is fairly certain that the action of Hong Kong will meet with more or less general approval at Canton, where they seem definitely to be taking measures to eliminate "red" activity. And the Seamen's Union is vermillion. Its headquarters and most of its funds are now at Hankow, but it is doubtful whether the majority of reasonable seamen will resent the loss of the money they have been forced to subscribe to the Union now that they have definitely been freed from the bondage of its well fed and mischief-making officials.

NOT WANTED HERE

Major Willson had before him this morning a Chinese charged with returning from banishment after having been sent away for 10 years in 1923. According to the police the prisoner served three months in 1925 for stealing, and in 1926 received 12 strokes and did six months for a similar offence. After serving this sentence he was banished. He had been away from the Colony just about one year. Sentence of eight months' hard labour was passed.

The Police Recreation Club is holding its first open air whist drive of the season at 8.30 p.m., to-night.
Mr. H. M. Wong, who described himself as manager of the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" and resided on board, has reported that a trunk of his cabin was forced open and money, jewellery and clothing worth \$235 stolen.

BATHING TRAGEDY?

MYSTERY OF A STUDENT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

STONECUTTERS AGAIN.

Found to be missing when the party reassembled on the launch which takes the students for bi-weekly bathing off Stonecutters, Yue Kow-kau, a student of St. Stephen's College, is believed to have been drowned yesterday afternoon.

In spite of the fact that there were some sixty students in the party, many of whom were on shore and in the shallows at the time, no one observed the disappearance of the lad in question. He was a non-swimmer and, together with others, had been taken off to the shore by sampan, the last that was seen of him being playing in the company of others on the shore.

In accordance with the special regulations of the school in regard to bathing, there was a master and another strong swimmer on shore at the time. If any indication had been given that anyone was in trouble, there would have been not the slightest difficulty in effecting a rescue. It is a remarkable thing that, with the numbers bathing and playing in the comparatively shallow water near the beach, no one appears to have noticed the disappearance of the student in question.

The students have been given strict instructions that those who have not passed certain swimming tests must not swim out from the shore, and those who were on shore at the time are confident that no such attempt was made by the missing boy. No cry appears to have been heard and, even if the heat was responsible for a collapse, it is astonishing that no one should have noticed the lad in distress.

The first discovery that someone was missing was made shortly after 4 p.m. (the launch arrived off Stonecutters at 3.30) and an hour's search of the waters near the shore was carried out. No signs of the missing student were found, but owing to the discolouration, it was impossible to see far into the water. There was a current running parallel to the shore at the time.

Yue Kwo-kau was seventeen years of age (Chinese reckoning) and was an only son. The family is related to the well-known Chau family (Mr. T. N. Chau, the barrister and the late Mr. Chau Siu-ki). He was a promising scholar and popular among his fellow students.

It will be recalled that a lad from St. Paul's College was drowned off Stonecutters last year, in the course of a school bathing picnic.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning to defend a Chinese, named Tai Kam from Taikoo charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese and stealing \$11. Both the complainant and a witness failed to appear when the case was called, so the Magistrate discharged the accused.

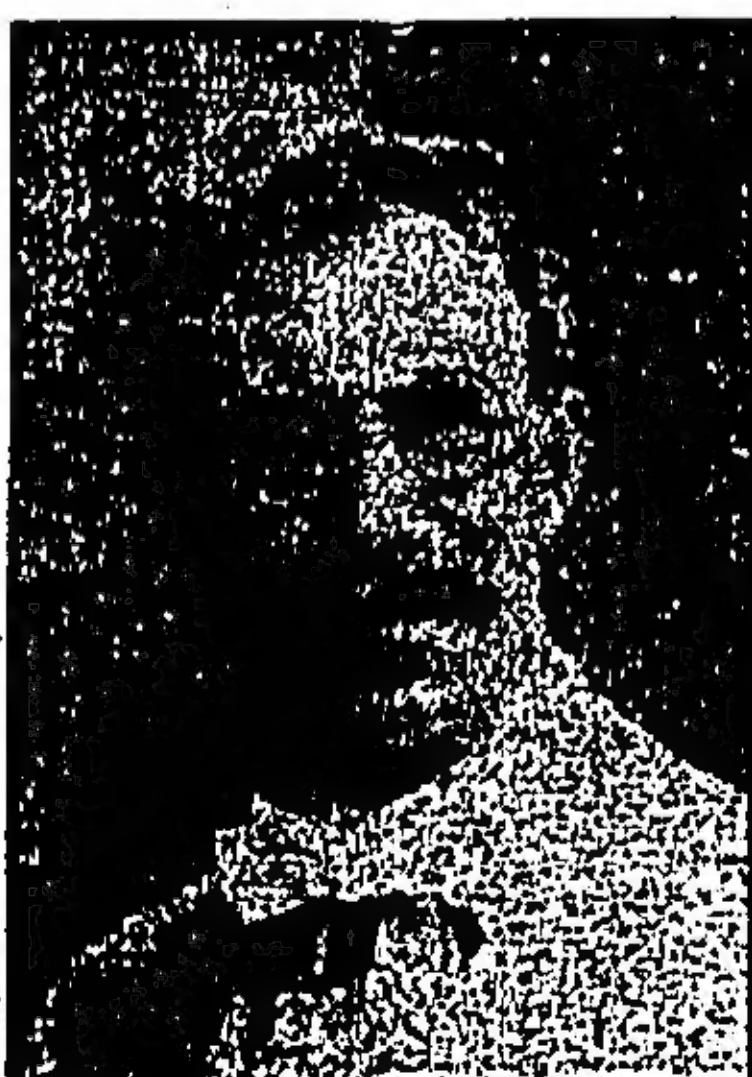
COMMENCING SATURDAY

June 18th, 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

GRAND TEA DANSANT

at
LEE GARDEN

Every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.



MELODIANS BAND

will be in attendance

Prof. THERESES

and

Miss Marguerite SENOUR

The world famous
exhibition dancers
will also demonstrate.

Admission:—Gentleman \$1 with one lady free;
every additional lady 50 cents, tea included.

Printed and published for the concerned by GEORGE WILLIAM
CADE BURNETT, Managing Editor, at 5, Wyndham Street,
Hong Kong.

PAKKAI BLAZE.

THE KONG CHOW WHARF DESTROYED.

MORE BANDIT RAIDS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Pakkai, June 14.
A remarkable incident, not without its possible inner significance, occurred here yesterday. For the first time since the lifting of the boycott steamers from Hong Kong commenced to use the Kong Chow Wharf, which is next to the Hong Kong steam wharf. The same evening the wharf was burnt down. It is said that the carelessness of a man who was drying silk cocoons was to blame.

As a result of Japan's decision to land troops in Shantung, a number of protest demonstrations have been organised in various towns in the neighbourhood. A boycott of Japanese goods is likely.

A number of bandits who attempted to blow up some junks on the Kungyick-Canton run because their owners refused to be blackmailed have been caught and were shot near the Kongsmoon railway station by order of Gen. Chu King-tong. Many bandit chiefs have been decamped to Nam Yung (island ports in the South China Sea) as the authorities are constantly conducting raids.

The floods began to subside last week, but the heavy rains of the last three days has given a considerable rise in water.

THEFTS ON STEAMERS.

The Chief Engineer of the s.s. "Changto" reports that some one entered his cabin yesterday afternoon and stole a gold wrist watch worth \$40.

NOTICE.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

THE DATE for Closing the List of Subscribers to the above has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 23rd June, 1927, at 5 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 16th June, 1927.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1927, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A quantity of Office Furniture, Carpets, Carpet Runners, and Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

QUEEN'S



RICHARD BARTHELMESS

in

SOUL FIRE

5.15 & 9.15 ONLY

WORLD

HELL knows no fury
like a woman
scorned!



STAR

Under the auspices of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.
(The Red Triangle).

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given on
SATURDAY, JUNE 18th,

at the
THEATRE ROYAL

at 6.30 p.m.

Exclusively for SERVICEMEN.

Admission: . . . 20 cents.

Tickets on Sale at the "Cheer O" (Chater Road)

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